

ARMY



NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

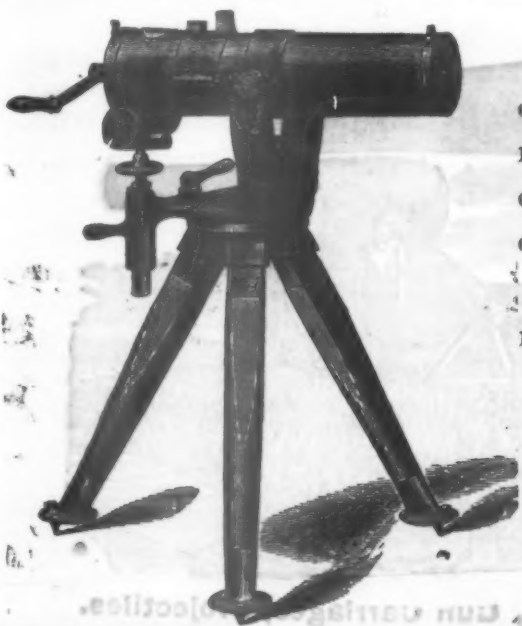
JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

VOLUME XVIII.—NUMBER 10.
WHOLE NUMBER 194.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1880.

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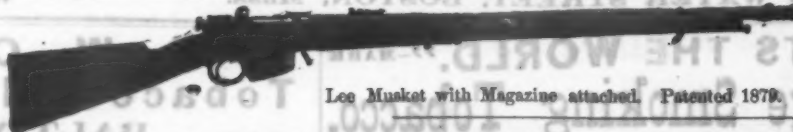
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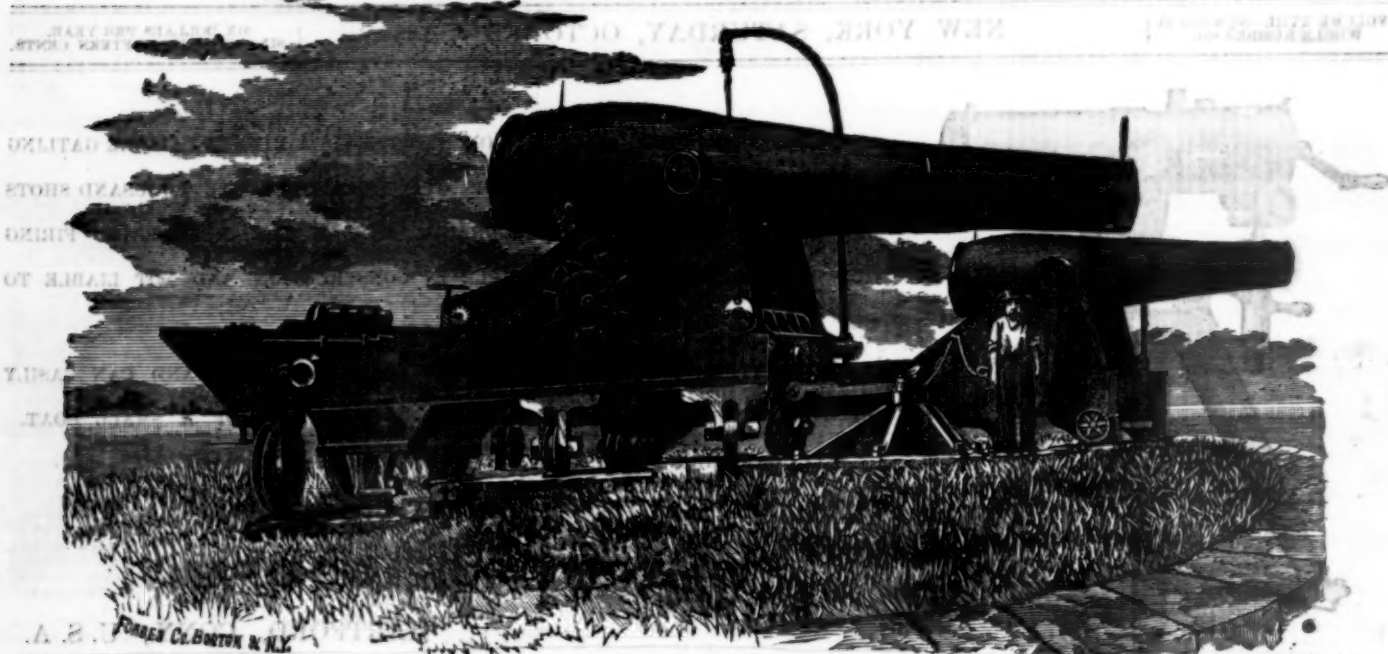
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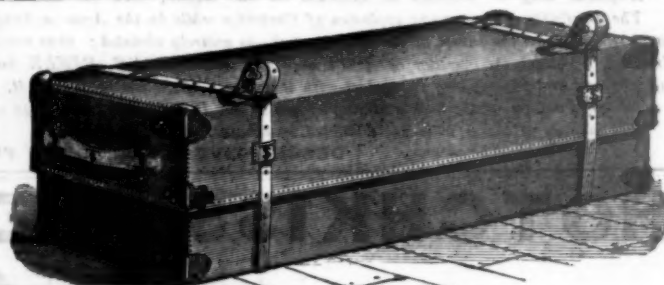
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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE ARMY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, *President and Com'd-in-Chief.*
Alexander Ramsey, *Secretary of War.*

W. T. Sherman, *General of the Army of the United States,*
Washington, D. C. *Brig.-Gen. B. C. Drum, Adj.-General.*
Henry T. Croby, *Chief Clerk, War Department.*

Brigadier-General E. C. Drum, Adjutant-General, (also Acting Chief Signal Officer.)
Brig.-General Randolph B. Marcy, Inspector-General.
Brig.-General Wm. McK. Dunn, Judge-Advocate-General.
Brig.-General Montgomery C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General.
Brigadier-General R. Macleay, Commissary-General of Subsistence.
Brigadier-General Jos. K. Barnes, Surgeon-General.
Brigadier-General Nathan W. Brown, Paymaster-General.
Brigadier-General Horatio G. Wright, Chief of Engineers.
Brigadier-General Stephen V. Benét, Chief of Ordnance.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieut.-General P. H. Sheridan: Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.
Colonel Wm. D. Whipple, A. A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.—Brig.-General A. H. Terry: Hdqrs, St. Paul, Minn. Maj. Samuel Breck, A. Adj.-Gen.
District of Montana.—Colonel T. H. Ruger, 18th Infantry, commanding District: Headquarters, Helena, Mont. 2d Lieut. George L. Turner, 18th Infantry, A. A. G.
District of the Yellowstone.—Col. N. A. Miles, 5th Infantry, Headquarters, Fort Keogh, M. T. 1st Lieut. Edmund Rice, 5th Infantry, Regl. and Post Adj. and A. A. Genl.
DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.—Brigadier-General John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Maj. E. R. Platt, A. A. G.
District of New Mexico.—Colonel Edward Hatch, 9th Cavalry: Hdqrs, Santa Fe, N. M. Capt. John S. Loud, 9th Cav., A. A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.—Brigadier-General Geo. Crook: Hdqrs, Omaha, Neb. Lieut.-Col. Robert Williams, A. A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.—Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord: Hdqrs, San Antonio, Texas. Major Thomas M. Vincent, A. A. G.
District of the Rio Grande.—Col. Elwell S. Otis, 20th Infantry, commanding. Hdqrs, Fort Brown, Texas. 1st Lieut. Argalus G. Hennessey, Adj. 8th Cav., A. A. G.
District of the Yucatan.—Col. D. S. Stanley, 23d Infantry: Hdqrs, Fort Clark, Tex. 1st Lieut. Oaklousa M. Smith, R. Q. M., 23d Infantry, A. A. G.
District of the Pecos.—Colonel B. H. Grierson, 10th Cavalry: Hdqrs, Ft. Concho, Tex. 1st Lieut. Robert G. Smith, 10th Cav., A. A. G.
District of the Bravo.—Col. William B. Shafter, 1st Infantry, commanding.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-General W. S. Hancock: Hdqrs, Governor's Island, N. Y. H. Col. James B. Fry, A. A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.—Major-General W. S. Hancock: Headquarters, Governor's Island, N. Y. H. Col. J. B. Fry, A. A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.—Brigadier-General C. C. Augur: Hdqrs, Newport Bks, Ky. Major Joseph H. Taylor, A. A. G.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC

AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Major-General I. McDowell: Headquarters, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. Colonel John C. Kelton, A. A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.—Brig.-Gen. O. O. Howard: Hdqrs, Vancouver Bks, Wash. T. Major O. D. Greene, A. A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.—Brevet Major-General O. B. Willcox, Colonel 12th Infantry: Hdqrs, Whipple Bks, Prescott, Arizona. Major S. N. Benjamin, A. A. G.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF WEST POINT.

Major-General John M. Schofield: Hdqrs, West Point, N. Y. Captain Wm. M. Wherry, A. D. C., Act. A. A. G.
Major-General J. M. Schofield, Superintendent, U. S. M. A. 1st Lieut. Frank Michler, 5th Cavalry, Adj., U. S. M. A.

HEADQUARTERS GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE.

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LIST OF OFFICERS ON GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE.
Col. William H. Wood, 11th Infantry, Superintendent.
Major H. Clay Wood, U. S. A., Assistant Adjutant General.

REPORTS.

David's Island, N. Y. H. Lt. Col. F. Lugenhoel, 1st Inf. Surg. Geo. F. Jaquet, U. S. A. Capt. Theo. Schwan, 11th Inf. Capt. P. H. Remington, 19th Inf. Capt. DeWitt C. Poole, 23d Inf. Capt. John J. Simpson, A. Q. M. 1st Lt. F. H. E. Eberstein, 21st Inf. 1st Lt. G. N. Bonford, 18th Inf. 1st Lt. C. A. Johnson, 14th Inf. A. A. Surg. John H. Lott, U. S. A. A. Surg. A. F. Steigera, U. S. A.
Columbus Barracks, O. Lt. Col. Lewis C. Hunt, 30th Inf. Surg. Wm. M. Notson, U. S. A. Capt. J. H. Patterson, 30th Inf. Capt. John C. Gilmore, 34th Inf. Capt. E. B. Atwood, A. Q. M. 1st Lt. J. T. Kirkman, 10th Inf. 1st Lt. Levi F. Barnett, 7th Inf. 1st Lt. D. B. Burnham, 15th Inf. 1st Lt. Matt. Markland, 1st Inf. A. A. Surg. A. F. Steigera, U. S. A.
Baltimore, Md., 218 W. Pratt st. Capt. J. W. Powell, Jr., 6th Inf. Boston, Mass., 18 Portland st. Capt. S. P. Ferris, 4th Inf. Buffalo, N. Y., 85 Pearl st. Capt. Charles Wheaton, 23d Inf. Cincinnati, O., Cor. 4th and Sycamore sts. 1st Lt. W. I. Sanborn, 25th Inf. Chicago, Ill., 9 South Clark st. Capt. A. S. But, 9th Inf. Cleveland, O., 142 Seneca st. Capt. W. M. Waterbury, 13th Inf. Indianapolis, Ind., 15 West Washington st. 1st Lt. E. L. Randall, 5th Inf. New York City, 116 Chatham St. Capt. Louis H. Sanger, 17th Inf. New York City, 109 West st. Capt. M. Vance, 16th Inf. Philadelphia, Pa. Capt. A. S. Daggett, 3d Inf. Pittsburgh, Pa. Capt. William E. Dove, 23d Inf. Richmond, Va. 1st Lt. Cyrus A. Earnest, 8th Inf. St. Louis, Mo., 112 2d St. Capt. James A. Snyder, 3d Inf. Washington, D. C., 1216 F st. 1st Lt. Leon A. Matile, 11th Inf.

G. O. 70, H. Q. A., Oct. 4, 1880.

The following order, approved by the Secretary of War, is published for the information of all concerned:

The attention of officers charged with the care of public animals is called to the requirements of G. O. No. 104, of Dec. 31, 1868, from this office.

A "Descriptive Book of Public Animals," ruled as in the form hereto annexed, has been adopted, wherein to record the "descriptive list" of public animals required to be kept by paragraph 1, section 1, of said order; a model of which list is also annexed, to be sent with all animals transferred. These books and blank forms will be supplied by the Quartermaster-General, upon application to his office.

Purchasing officers and others transferring animals are

hereby required to plainly mark them, and to specify such marks on the descriptive list, so that when the animals reach the company or station each one can be readily identified and be properly entered on the "descriptive book."

G. O. 8, DEPT. OF EAST, Sept. 24, 1880.

Gives directions to Regimental and Battery Commanders so as to enable the preparation of the annual consolidated Target Record of the Dept. of East in compliance with paragraph 3, General Orders No. 86, series of 1879, from the Hdqrs of the Army.

G. O. 9, HDQRS. DEPT. OF SOUTH, Sept. 27, 1880.

Fixes the limit of expenditures from Oct. 1, 1880, to June 30, 1881, for payments to extra duty men at the respective posts in Dept. of South.

G. O. 18, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA, Sept. 21, 1880.

Republishes the following extract from an Executive order, dated Nov. 15, 1862:

"The President, Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, desires and enjoins the orderly observance of the Sabbath by the officers and men in the military and naval service. The importance for man and beast of the prescribed weekly rest, the sacred rights of Christian soldiers and sailors, a becoming deference to the best sentiment of a Christian people, and a due regard for the Divine will, demand that Sunday labor in the Army and Navy be reduced to the measure of strict necessity."

With a view of carrying out the spirit of these instructions, neither the formal review nor a drill of the troops will be had during the "Sabbath," and the necessary inspections and exercises will be so timed and arranged as not to detain officers and enlisted men, excepting the essential details, from the privilege of attending Divine service.

G. O. 19, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, Sept. 24, 1880.

Calls the attention of post commanders and other officers concerned to the fact that under the provisions of General Orders No. 24, series 1872, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, the authority of the Department Commander must first be obtained in each case, to entitle discharged soldiers to transportation as kind to their homes, or to points where access can be had to a Paymaster.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—Col. Nelson H. Davis, Insp.-Gen. of Div. of Atlantic, will proceed to Washington Arsenal, D. C., on public business, the details of which have been communicated to him. On the completion of this duty he will return to Hdqrs Mil. Div. of Atlantic (S. O. 51, Oct 5, M. D. A.).

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—During the temporary absence of 2d Lieut. Harrison G. Otis, 4th Art., the telephone line connecting the Central Office, San Francisco, with the Presidio of San Francisco, Fort Point, and Fort Point San Jose, Cal., will be in charge of Capt. Charles F. Humphreys, Dept. Q. M. (S. O. 122, Sept. 27, M. D. F.).

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.—Capt. C. A. Woodruff, C. S., Chief C. S. of Dist. of New Mexico, will proceed to Albuquerque and Fort Craig, N. M., and return, on business pertaining to his Dept. (S. O. 114, Sept. 23, D. N. M.).

Capt. John J. Clague, C. S., is relieved from duty in the office of the Chief Com'y of Sub. of the Dept. of Dakota, and is assigned to duty in charge of the Sub. Depot at Yankton, D. T., relieving Capt. D. D. Wheeler, Asst. Q. M., Asst. Asst. Com'y of Sub. (S. O. 118, Sept. 30, D. D.).

So much of par. 8, S. O. 182, Aug. 28, 1880, from W. D., as relates to Capt. C. F. Eagan, C. S., is revoked, and so much as relates to Major T. O. Sullivan and Capt. S. T. Cushing, C. S., is amended as follows: Major Sullivan is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Columbia, and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and relieve Capt. Cushing as Purchasing and Depot Com'y of Sub. in that city, reporting by letter to the Comdg. Gen. Mil. Div. of the Pacific and Dept. of California. Capt. Cushing, on being relieved by Major Sullivan, will report to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Columbia for duty as Chief Com'y of Sub. of that Dept. and Purchasing and Depot Com'y of Sub. at Vancouver Bks., Wash. Ty. (S. O., Sept. 30, W. D.).

Com'y Sergt. George M. Scally (recently appointed from Sergt., Detachment of Art., U. S. Mil. Academy), will proceed on Nov. 1 next to Key West Bks., Fla., and report to the C. O. of that post for duty (S. O., Oct. 6, W. D.).

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—The leave of absence for seven days granted Asst. Surg. L. A. LaGarde is extended three days (S. O. 216, Sept. 29, D. M.).

Asst. Surg. John M. Banister, member G. C.-M. at Fort Reno, I. T., Oct. 8 (S. O. 215, Sept. 23, D. M.).

Major B. J. D. Irwin, Surg., is relieved from duty as member of G. C.-M. instituted by S. O. 108, c. a., from Hdqrs Dept. of Dakota, and will comply with the requirements of par. 1, S. O. 205, c. a., from Hdqrs of Army (S. O. 116, Sept. 28, D. D.).

Capt. Alfred C. Girard, member G. C.-M. at Fort Keogh, M. T., Oct. 7 (S. O. 116, Sept. 23, D. D.).

Capt. Henry McDermery, Judge-Advocate of G. O.-M. at Fort Bridger, W. T., Oct. 5 (S. O. 91, Sept. 28, D. P.).

Asst. Surg. Paul R. Brown will report to the Supt. Gen. Recruiting Service, N. Y. City, for temporary duty to accompany a detachment of recruits to the Dept. of Platte. On completion of this duty Asst. Surg. Brown will rejoin his station, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H. (S. O. 177, Oct. 2, D. E.).

Under authority contained in Dept. telegram of Sept. 25, A. A. Surg. B. M. Bertollet will accompany Major Clarence Mauck, 9th Cav., (travelling upon Surg. certificate of disability, and requiring medical attendance en route), to his home in Philadelphia, Penn. Upon completion of this duty, A. A. Surg. Bertollet will return to his proper station at Fort Marcy, N. M. (S. O. 116, Sept. 26, D. N. M.).

Asst. Surg. R. C. Newton, having accompanied Major Clarence Mauck, 9th Cav., to Santa Fe, N. M., and completed the duty assigned him in par. 3, S. O. 76, c. a., Fort Stanton, N. M., will proceed to Fort Craig, N. M., and report to and accompany Lieut. Finley, 9th Cav., in command of detachment of horses from that place to Fort Stanton, N. M., reporting upon arrival to the C. O. for duty (S. O. 116, Sept. 26, D. N. M.).

A. A. Surg. J. F. Minor will report to the C. O. Camp Huachuca, A. T., for temporary duty at that post. Asst. Surg. J. de B. W. Gardner will report to Col. E. A. Carr, 6th Cav., for duty in the field, upon the completion of which he will return to his station (S. O. 120, Sept. 18, D. A.).

The leave of absence for one month granted Asst. Surg.

Charles L. Heizmann is extended one month, to apply for a further extension of two months (S. O. 143, Sept. 23, M. D. P.).

The telegraphic order of Sept. 25, directing the C. O. Dist. of the Pecos to order A. A. Surg. E. McLoon to proceed to Mayer's Spring, Tex., and report to the C. O. of that camp for duty, is confirmed (S. O. 197, Sept. 27, D. T.).

Surg. J. C. G. Happersett will report to the C. O. Fort Brown, Tex., for duty as Post Surg., to enable Asst. Surg. Frank Meacham to comply with the requirements of par. 2, S. O. 190, c. a., Hdqrs of Army. Asst. Surg. W. C. Gorgas will report to the C. O. Fort McIntosh, Tex., for duty as Post Surg., to enable Asst. Surg. J. H. T. King to comply with the requirements of par. 2, S. O. 190, c. a., Hdqrs of Army (S. O. 199, Sept. 29, D. T.).

The Q. M. Dept. will furnish Hosp. Steward John Lempe, on furlough from Fort Sidney, Neb., without means to rejoin his station—transportation from Governor's Island, N. Y., to Omaha, Neb., where he will report to the A. A. Gen., Hdqrs Dept. of Platte, for further orders. The cost of the transportation to Omaha will be noted on Hosp. Steward Lempe's furlough, and his C. O. duly informed thereof (S. O. 178, Oct. 4, D. E.).

Hosp. Steward Thos. G. Underwood, Fort Stanton, N. M., was discharged Sept. 19, 1880, by expiration of service, and re-enlisted Sept. 20, 1880, under his proper name of Daniel B. Platt, on authority from Secretary of War.

PAY DEPARTMENT.—Paymaster Josiah A. Brodhead will proceed from Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to Austin, Tex., for the purpose of consulting the Governor of the State of Texas, regarding the release of certain enlisted men now in the hands of the civil authorities of that State (S. O. 94, Oct. 1, M. D. M.).

Major A. S. Towar will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., and take post. Major J. W. Wham will proceed to Fort Sanders, W. T., and take post. Leave of absence for one month is granted Major J. W. Wham. Before availing himself of this leave, he will close his accounts and turn over to Major Thaddeus H. Stanton, Chief Paymaster of Dept. of Platte, or such Paymaster as may be designated by him, all public funds for which he is responsible (S. O. 92, Sept. 29, D. P.).

Par. 1, S. O. 100, c. a., from Hdqrs Dept. of Dakota, is so amended as to direct Paymaster H. B. Reese, after making payments at Forts Totten and Pembina, to return to St. Paul and thence proceed via Ortonville and Big Stone Lake to Sisseton (S. O. 117, Sept. 28, D. D.).

A General Court-martial is appointed to meet at Governor's Island, N. Y. H., on Oct. 12, for the trial of Major James H. Nelson. The following is the detail for the court: Col. Israel Vogdes, 1st Art.; Col. Nelson H. Davis, Insp.-Gen.; Lieut.-Col. John M. Bannan, 1st Art.; Lieut.-Col. Albion P. Howe, 2d Art.; Lieut.-Col. Gustavus A. De Bussey, 3d Art.; Major Clermont L. Best, 1st Art.; Major John Mendonhall, 1st Art.; Capt. Robert H. Hall, 10th Inf., and Capt. Abram C. Wildrick, 3d Art., members, and Capt. William L. Haskin, 1st Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 178, Oct. 4, D. E.).

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.—After completing the duty assigned him in par. 1, S. O. 112, c. a., from Hdqrs Dist. of New Mexico, 1st Lieut. W. M. Thillip will return to his proper station (S. O. 113, Sept. 27, D. N. M.).

Mr. O. B. Wheeler, Civil Assistant to the Chief Engineer of the Dept. of Dakota, and 1st Class Private Archibald Walker, Battalion of Engineers, will proceed to Fort Randall, D. T., to perform such work as the Chief Engineer of the Dept. may direct (S. O. 117, Sept. 28, D. D.).

Leave of absence until Jan. 1, 1881, on account of sickness, is granted Capt. George M. Wheeler (S. O., Oct. 1, W. D.).

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—Sergt. Harry Broome will proceed to Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., for duty (S. O. 95, Oct. 4, M. D. M.).

CHAPLAINS.—Post Chaplain G. W. Dunbar is relieved from duty in Dept. of Texas, and will report at the expiration of his present leave of absence to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Dakota for duty at Fort Yates, D. T. (S. O., Oct. 1, W. D.).

The leave of absence granted Chaplain Charles Reynolds, Fort Riley, Kas., by par. 5, S. O. 210, dated Hdqrs Dept. of Missouri, Sept. 21, 1880, is extended fifteen days (S. O. 97, Oct. 6, M. D. M.).

THE LINE.

CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS.

Reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending October 4, 1880:

Sixteenth Infantry to Department of Texas.
Cos. E, F, and I, 10th Inf., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
Cos. A and C, 19th Inf., to Fort Hayes, Kas.
Twenty-fourth Infantry to Department of the Missouri.
Cos. B and F, 11th Inf., to Fort Crook Agency, M. T.
Cos. E and I, 13th Inf., to Fort Craig, N. M.
Co. B, 9th Cav., to Fort Craig, N. M.

1st CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.—Headquarters, and A. B. D. K. M. Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T.; F. Boise Bks., Idaho T.; C. Fort Bidwell, Cal.; G. Fort McDermitt, Nev.; I. Fort Halleck, Nev.; H. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; L. Fort Klamath, Oreg.; E. Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.

Enlisted Men.—The C. O. Fort Halleck, Nev., will send Private John Mcford, Co. I, to San Francisco, Cal., in charge of two witnesses acquainted with the facts in the case, for examination before the Commissioners of Lunacy, with the view to his commitment to the State Asylum for the Insane at Napa (S. O. 143, Sept. 28, M. D. P.).

2ND CAVALRY, Col. J. W. Davidson.—Headquarters, and C. G. M. Fort Custer, M. T.; A. B. E. I. Fort Keogh, M. T.; D. F. K. Fort Ellis, M. T.; H. L. Fort Assiniboine, M. T.

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieut. William P. Clark and 2d Lieut. Lloyd M. Brett, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Keogh, M. T., Oct. 7 (S. O. 116, Sept. 28, D. D.).

Capt. George L. Tyler, Thomas J. Gregg, James G. MacAdams, 1st Lieut. Samuel M. Swigert, Frank U. Robinson, Daniel C. Pearson, and 2d Lieut. Henry D. Huntington, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Ellis, M. T., Oct. 12 (S. O. 119, Oct. 1, D. D.).

3RD CAVALRY, Colonel A. G. Brackett.—Headquarters, and C. G. L. M. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.; B. D. F. Fort Sanders, W. T.; A. Fort McKinney, W. T.; G. H. K. Fort Washakie, W. T.; E. I. Fort Fred Steele, W. T.

Assignment to Duty.—1st Lieut. J. E. H. Foster will report in person to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Texas for assignment to duty (S. O., Oct. 1, W. D.).

Leave of Absence.—Capt. George A. Drew, eight months (S. O., Oct. 7, W. D.).

4TH CAVALRY, Col. R. S. Mackenzie.—Headquarters and A. & B. Fort Hays, Kas.; B. K. L. Fort Riley, Kas.; G. H. 2 M. Fort Reno, Ind. T.; C. F. Fort Sill, Ind. T.; I. Fort Supply, Ind. T.; E. Fort Elliott, Tex.
 † In the field, Southern New Mexico.

Detached Service.—Capt. H. W. Lawton, having reported at Hdqrs. Dept. of Missouri, will proceed on public business to Fort Riley, Kas. After completing at that point the business with which he is charged, he will proceed to Fort Elliott, Tex., and report for duty with his company (S. O. 218, Oct. 2, D. M.).

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. William A. Thompson and 1st Lieut. A. E. Wood, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Reno, I. T., Oct. 8 (S. O. 215, Sept. 28, D. M.).

Leave of Absence.—Two months, from Nov. 1, 1880, Capt. E. M. Hoyt (S. O., Oct. 4, W. D.).

5TH CAVALRY, Colonel W. Merritt.—Headquarters and A. & G. I. K. Fort Laramie, W. T.; B. D. F. Fort Niobrara, Neb.; C. E. Fort Sidney, Neb.; H. L. Fort Robinson, Neb.; M. Camp Sheridan, Neb.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of five months, Capt. John B. Babcock, Camp Sheridan, Neb. (S. O. 90, Sept. 27, D. P.).

One month, to apply for extension of three months, 1st Lieut. Robert London, Fort Laramie, W. T. (S. O. 93, Oct. 1, D. P.).

6TH CAVALRY, Col. Eugene A. Carr.—Headquarters and M. Fort Lowell, A. T.; A. F. Fort Grant, A. T.; B. Camp Huachuca, A. T.; C. L. Fort Bowie, A. T.; E. D. Fort Apache, A. T.; H. K. Fort Verde, A. T.; I. Fort McDowell, A. T.; G. Camp Thomas, A. T.
 * In the field.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. William Baird will report in person to the C. O. Whipple Bks. A. T., for temporary duty (S. O. 122, Sept. 24, D. A.).

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.—Headquarters and A. C. E. G. H. M. Fort Meade, D. T.; I. L. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; F. & K. Fort Totten, D. T.; B. D. Fort Yates, D. T. † In the field along line of N. P. R. R.

Leave of Absence.—One month, 2d Lieut. H. G. Sickel, Jr., now in St. Paul, Minn., upon the expiration of which he will report in person at Hdqrs. Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 120, Oct. 1, D. D.).

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. John C. Gresham, twenty-three days (S. O. 118, Sept. 30, D. D.).

To Join.—1st Lieut. L. R. Hare, now on duty at Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., will be relieved from duty at that post by the C. O., and will proceed to join his company in the field, under the command of Major Lewis Merrill, commanding escort to working parties on the extension of the Northern Pacific Railroad (S. O. 120, Oct. 1, D. D.).

Winter Quarters in Prospect.—A correspondent belonging to Co. F, 7th Cav., in the field in Montana, writes that the company expects to go into winter quarters about the first week in November.

Recruits.—The Supt. Mounted Recruiting Service will cause ninety recruits to be prepared and forwarded under proper charge to Fort Snelling, Minn., for assignment to the 7th Cav. (S. O., Oct. 4, W. D.).

8TH CAVALRY, Colonel Thos. H. Neill.—Headquarters and A. & B. C. D. H. L. E. Fort Clark, Tex.; E. Fort San Diego, Tex.; F. Fort McIntosh, M. San Felipe, Tex.; G. Fort Ringgold, Tex.; I. Fort Brown, Tex.
 † In the field.

Change of Station.—The telegraphic instructions of Sept. 20, in connection with verbal orders by the Comdg. General, changing station of the Hdqrs. of the 8th Cav. to Fort Clark, Tex.—the band of the regiment to Fort Duncan—are confirmed (S. O. 198, Sept. 28, D. T.).

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieut. Edmund Luff, member, G. C.-M. at Fort Ringgold, Tex., Oct. 1 (S. O. 196, Sept. 25, D. T.).

Enlisted Men.—Private George Klenk, Co. G, 8th Cav., now with his command at Fort Ringgold, Tex., is transferred to Co. D, 1st Inf., stationed at that post (S. O., Sept. 30, W. D.).

9TH CAVALRY, Colonel Edward Hatch.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; L. Fort Bliss, Tex.; A. & G. Fort Stanton, N. M.; B. C. F. H. M. Fort Hays, N. M.; E. Fort Craig, N. M.; K. Fort Union, N. M.; I. Fort Wingate, N. M.; D. Fort Lewis, Colo.
 * In the field, Southern New Mexico.
 † In camp at Mesalero Agency.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. G. Valois, R. Q. M., will proceed to Shakespeare, N. M., and comply with letter of instructions to him of Sept. 31. Upon completion of the duty assigned him, Lieut. Valois will return to his proper station at Hdqrs. Dist. of New Mexico. During the temporary absence of 1st Lieut. G. Valois, 1st Lieut. C. A. Steadman, Adjt., will take charge of the office (S. O. 113, Sept. 21, D. N. M.).

2d Lieut. S. C. Plummer, 15th Inf., will at once withdraw to Fort Craig, N. M., the detachments of Co. I, 9th Cav., from Aleman and Round Mountain, N. M., and hold them there for further orders. 1st Lieut. E. D. Dimmick, 9th Cav., will receive from 1st Lieut. Gustavus Valois, R. Q. M. 9th Cav., A. & G. M. Santa Fe, in addition to those directed in par. 6, S. O. 111, from Hdqrs. Dist. of New Mexico, all horses at Santa Fe, N. M., assigned to Cos. A, E, I, and G, 9th Cav., conduct them to Fort Craig, and turn them over to 2d Lieut. B. C. Plummer, 15th Inf. (S. O. 114, Sept. 23, D. N. M.).

Assignment to Duty.—2d Lieut. John F. McBlain will continue on duty as A. & G. M. and A. C. S. at Ojo Caliente, N. M., until further orders (S. O. 114, Sept. 23, D. N. M.).

To Join.—The telegraphic instructions of Sept. 19, directing C. O. Ojo Caliente, N. M., to at once withdraw all detachments of Co. E, stationed at Fort Tulerosa, Patterson's and Luera, N. M., and send them to Fort Craig via Ojo Caliente to report to C. O., to join their company upon its arrival there, are confirmed. The telegraphic instructions of Sept. 18, directing C. O. Fort Stanton, N. M., to send to Fort Craig, N. M., an officer and fifteen dismounted cavalry men with their horse equipments, to conduct to Fort Stanton horses for Cos. A and G, stationed at the Mesalero Agency, are confirmed (S. O. 112, Sept. 20, D. N. M.).

Horses.—Veterinary Surgeon John Tennyson will proceed with horses for the 9th Cav. to Fort Craig, N. M., reporting to 1st Lieut. E. D. Dimmick at Santa Fe, N. M., for the purpose. Vet. Surgeon Tennyson will also report by telegraph from Fort Craig to Hdqrs. Dist. of New Mexico for further orders, upon his arrival there (S. O. 114, Sept. 23, D. N. M.).

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.—Headquarters and A. & D. E. F. G. I. J. M. Fort Concho, Tex.; C. H. K. Fort Davis, Tex.; B. L. Fort Stockton, Tex.
 † In the field.

1st ARTILLERY, Colonel Israel Vogdes.—Headquarters and B. E. F. K. Fort Adams, R. I.; I. L. Fort Warren, Mass.; C. M. Fort Trenchard, Conn.; H. Fort Preble, Me.; G. Fort Monroe, Va.; A. D. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.

Detached Service.—Capt. William L. Haskin, J.-A. of G. C.-M., appointed for the trial of Major James H. Nelson, Pay Dept., will proceed to Washington, D. C., on public business connected with said trial; on completion of which he will return to Governor's Island, N. Y. (S. O. 190, Oct. 6, D. E.).

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. John A. Darling and James M. Ingalls, members, G. C.-M. at Washington Arsenal, D. C. (Artillery Troops), Oct. 12 (S. O. 178, Oct. 4, D. E.).
 2d Lieut. Albert Todd, member, G. C.-M. at Fort Monroe, Va., Oct. 11 (S. O. 180, Oct. 6, D. E.).

2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.—Headquarters and A. D. M. Fort McHenry, Md.; C. Fort Johnston, N. C.; E. G. Fort Brown, Tex.; K. Fort Monroe, Va.; B. H. Washington Arsenal, D. C.; I. Fort Ontario, N. Y.; L. Fort Clark, Tex.; F. Corps Christi, Tex.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. A. C. M. Pennington and 2d Lieut. E. E. Gayle, members, G. C.-M. at Washington Arsenal, D. C. (Artillery Troops), Oct. 12 (S. O. 178, Oct. 4, D. E.).
 Capt. John H. Calef, 1st Lieut. F. C. Grugan, and 2d Lieut. George F. E. Harrison, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Monroe, Va., Oct. 11 (S. O. 180, Oct. 6, D. E.).

Rejoin.—2d Lieut. F. E. Hobbs will proceed to Washington Arsenal, D. C., and rejoin his battery (S. O. 178, Oct. 4, D. E.).

Sergt. Moore's Case.—The Court of Inquiry convened at Washington Arsenal to inquire into the responsibility of 1st Sergt. Thomas Moore, Bat. B, 2d Art., in connection with the killing of two soldiers of that battery while handling a Gatling gun—an account of which and of the verdict of the coroner's jury we gave last week—has exonerated the Sergeant from blame. It is understood, however, that some of the relatives of the deceased living in Washington have taken exception to the composition and finding of the Court, and submitted their complaint to the superior military authorities, who have directed Inspector-General Nelson A. Davis, U. S. A., to thoroughly investigate the matter.

3RD ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters and C. D. L. M. Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; A. Fort Monroe, Va.; E. I. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; B. Fort Niagara, N. Y.; H. Madison Bks. N. Y.; K. Plattaburg Bks. N. Y.; F. G. Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. James R. Kelly, member, and 1st Lieut. Edward Davis, B. Q. M., J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Washington Arsenal, D. C. (Artillery Troops), Oct. 12 (S. O. 178, Oct. 4, D. E.).

1st Lieut. Sedgwick Pratt and 2d Lieut. Chas. G. Woodward, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Monroe, Va., Oct. 11 (S. O. 180, Oct. 6, D. E.).

Leave of Absence.—Two months, to apply for extension of ten months, 1st Lieut. Frank W. Hess, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H. (S. O. 50, Oct. 4, M. D. A.).

Transferred.—2d Lieut. D. A. Howard, 3d Art.—transferred to Light Bat. C, 3d Art., under S. O. 197, from Hdqrs. of the Army—will proceed at once to join his battery at Peekskill, where it now is on special service (S. O. 176, Oct. 1, D. E.).

4TH ARTILLERY, Colonel Emory Upton.—Headquarters and B. D. H. Presidio, Cal.; E. L. Alcatraz Island, Cal.; M. Fort Stevens, Or.; G. Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I. Fort Monroe, Va.; A. C. K. Fort Point, Cal.; F. Point San Jose, Cal.

Assigned to Command.—Lieut. Col. George P. Andrews will assume command of the 4th Artillery, and of the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., relieving Major La Bette L. Livingston, who will then resume command of the Post on Alcatraz Island (S. O. 142, Sept. 27, M. D. P.).

Detached Service.—Instead of reporting for duty with Bat. F, to which he has been transferred, 1st Lieut. William F. Stewart will report for duty temporarily with Bat. D, at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., after 1st Lieut. William R. Quinan shall have joined the Light Bat. B (S. O. 142, Sept. 27, M. D. P.).

G. C.-M. Service.—Major La Bette L. Livingston, Capt. George B. Rodney, 1st Lieut. William F. Stewart, Harry B. Anderson, 3d Lieut. Henry A. Anderson, members, and 1st Lieut. Alexander B. Dyer, Adjt., J.-A. of G. C.-M. at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 28 (S. O. 142, Sept. 27, M. D. P.).

Capt. Marcus P. Miller and 2d Lieut. John B. Totten, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Monroe, Va., Oct. 11 (S. O. 180, Oct. 6, D. E.).

5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.—Headquarters and F. G. I. M. Atlanta, Ga.; A. K. St. Augustine, Fla.; B. L. Little Rock, Ark.; H. Newport Bks. Ky.; D. E. Fort Brooke, Fla.; C. Fort Monroe, Va.

Detached Service.—Major H. W. Closson, Little Rock Bks. Ark., will proceed to Fayetteville and Fort Smith, Ark., on business connected with the National Cemeteries at those places; on completion of which, Major Closson will return to his station (S. O. 114, Oct. 2, D. S.).

Major Richard Arnold, 6th Art., Asst. Asst. Insp.-Gen., will proceed to inspect the accounts of disbursing officers at Detroit and Fort Wayne, Mich.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Boston and Fort Warren, Mass., and Fort Adams, R. I. (S. O. 180, Oct. 6, D. E.).

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieut. A. W. Vogdes, member, G. C.-M. at Fort Monroe, Va., Oct. 11 (S. O. 180, Oct. 6, D. E.).

To Join.—2d Lieut. George E. Sage, having completed his duties in connection with rifle practice at Governor's Island, N. Y. H., will proceed to join his battery in the Dept. of South (S. O. 51, Oct. 5, M. D. A.).

1ST INFANTRY, Colonel William R. Shafter.—Headquarters and B. San Antonio, Tex.; A. Meyer's Spring, Tex.; C. D. F. Fort Ringgold, Tex.; E. I. Camp at mouth of Rio Pecos, Tex.; G. H. Camp near Faver's Ranch, Tex.; K. Pena Colorado, Tex.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. W. N. Tisdall, D. P. Callinan, Allen Smith, 1st Lieut. James Humbert, members, and 2d Lieut. F. deL. Carrington, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Ringgold, Tex., Oct. 1 (S. O. 196, Sept. 23, D. T.).

Transfers.—1st Lieut. C. A. Booth from Co. B to E; 1st Lieut. H. T. Reed from Co. E to B (S. O., Oct. 6, W. D.).

Enlisted Men.—Private John C. Gebauer, Co. D, 1st Inf., now with his command at Fort Ringgold, Tex., is transferred to Co. G, 8th Cav., stationed at that post (S. O., Sept. 30, W. D.).

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.—Headquarters and A. B. G. Fort Cuern d'Alene, Idaho T.; C. H. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; D. E. F. I. Camp Chelan, Wash. T.; K. Camp Howard, Idaho.

3RD INFANTRY, Colonel John R. Brooke.—Headquarters and F. Fort Shaw, M. T.; A. Fort Benton, M. T.; G. K. Fort Maginnis, M. T.; B. D. H. I. Fort Missoula, M. T.; C. E. Fort Ellis.

Address via Deer Lodge, M. T.

G. C.-M. Service.—2d Lieut. W. E. P. French, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Ellis, M. T., Oct. 12 (S. O. 119, Oct. 1, D. D.).

4TH INFANTRY, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.—Headquarters and B. E. Fort Sanders, W. T.; I. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.; C. Fort Fred. Steele, W. T.; F. H. Fort Bridge, W. T.; A. G. Fort Fetterman, W. T.; D. K. Fort Laramie, W. T.

Change of Station.—Major Isaac D. De Russy is relieved from duty at Fort Fetterman, W. T., and will proceed to Fort Sanders, W. T., and there take post (S. O. 92, Sept. 29, D. P.).

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. William H. Bisbee, Gerhard L. Luhn, 1st Lieut. Robert H. Young, Henry E. Robinson, 2d Lieut. Silas A. Wolf and Edward H. Browne, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Bridger, W. T., Oct. 5 (S. O. 91, Sept. 28, D. P.).

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel Nelson A. Miles.—Headquarters and A. B. C. & D. E. F. G. H. I. J. K. Fort Keogh, M. T.
 † Escort to working parties on N. P. R. R. extension.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. James S. Casey, Samuel Overrhine, Ezra P. Ewers, Robert McDonald, 1st Lieut. Thomas H. Logan, Forrest H. Hathaway, R. Q. M., 2d Lieut. Hunter Liggett, members, and 1st Lieut. Edmund Rice, Adjt., J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Keogh, M. T., Oct. 7 (S. O. 116, Sept. 28, D. D.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of five months, to take effect when his services can be spared by his Post Commander, 2d Lieut. John C. F. Tillson, Fort Keogh (S. O. 117, Sept. 28, D. D.).

6TH INFANTRY, Colonel William B. Hazen.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. K. White River Agency, Colo.; I. Camp on Snake River, W. T.

Leave of Absence.—Capt. J. S. Poland is granted sick leave for one year (S. O., Oct. 7, W. D.).

Recruits.—A detachment of fifty recruits for the 6th Inf. left David's Island, N. Y. H., Wednesday, Oct. 6, for Rawlins, Wyo., in charge of Capt. H. C. Cushing, 4th Art.

7TH INFANTRY, Colonel John Gibbon.—Headquarters and C. H. K. Fort Snelling, Minn.; A. B. E. Fort Buford, D. T.; D. Cantonment Bad Lands, N. P. R. R. Little Missouri River, via Green River station; G. I. Fort Stevenson, D. T.; F. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.

Assigned to Duty.—Capt. James M. J. Sanno is assigned to temporary duty at Hdqrs. Mil. Div. of Atlantic (S. O. 49, Oct. 1, M. D. A.).

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. James M. J. Sanno, member, G. C.-M. at Washington Arsenal, D. C. (Artillery Troops), Oct. 12 (S. O. 178, Oct. 4, D. E.).

Leave of Absence.—Lieut. Fred. Smith, four months (S. O., Oct. 7, W. D.).

To Join.—1st Lieut. F. M. H. Kendrick, having surrendered the unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted him by par. 2, S. O. 64, from Hdqrs. Mil. Div. of Missouri, is ordered to proceed to his post, Fort Buford, D. T. (S. O. 118, Sept. 30, D. D.).

Capt. Walter Clifford is ordered to proceed to his post, Fort Buford, D. T. (S. O. 120, Oct. 1, D. D.).

Recruits.—The Supt. General Recruiting Service will cause 75 recruits to be forwarded to Fort Snelling, Minn., for the 7th Inf. (S. O., Oct. 2, W. D.).

8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.—Headquarters and C. F. H. Angel Island, Cal.; B. K. Benicia Bks. Cal.; D. Fort Bidwell, Cal.; E. Fort Gascon, Cal.; G. Fort Halleck, Nev.; A. San Diego Bks. Cal.; I. Fort Yuma, Cal.

G. C.-M. Service.—Lieut. Col. John D. Wilkins, Capt. William S. Worth, Charles Porter, 1st Lieut. John O'Connell, John W. Summerhayes, members, and 2d Lieut. Henry Johnson, Jr., J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Benicia Bks. Cal., Sept. 29 (S. O. 142, Sept. 27, M. D. P.).

Leave Extended.—Major Henry R. Mizner, four months (S. O., Oct. 2, W. D.).

9TH INFANTRY, Colonel John H. King.—Headquarters and D. K. Fort Omaha, Neb.; H. I. Fort McKinney, W. T.; A. Fort Sidney, Neb.; F. Camp at Cheyenne Depot, W. T.; B. Fort Niobrara, Neb.; C. Fort Hartsuff, Neb.; E. Camp Sheridan, Neb.; G. Fort Robinson, Neb.

Change of Station.—The following changes of stations of companies 9th Inf. are announced, viz.: Co. A from Fort McKinney, W. T., to Fort Sidney, Neb.; Co. D from Fort McKinney, W. T., to Fort Omaha, Neb.; Co. H from Fort Omaha, Neb., to Fort McKinney, W. T.; Co. I from Fort Sidney, Neb., to Fort McKinney, W. T. Cos. H and I will rendezvous without delay at Hook Creek, Wyo., and thence proceed to Fort McKinney. Immediately upon their arrival, Cos. A and D will proceed to the stations above designated (S. O. 92, Sept. 29, D. P.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of two months, 2d Lieut. Guy R. Beardslee, Fort Niobrara, Neb. (S. O. 90, Sept. 27, D. P.).

One month, Capt. Leonard Hay, Fort Omaha, Neb. (S. O. 92, Sept. 29, D. P.).

Leave Extended.—Lieut. Guy R. Beardslee, two months (S. O., Oct. 7, W. D.).

To Join.—Capt. G. B. Russell, A. D. C., having completed the duty assigned him at Governor's Island, N. Y. H., will return to his station (S. O. 113, Oct. 1, D. S.).

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.—Headquarters and A. E. H. K. Fort Wayne, Mich.; F. G. Fort Porter, N. Y.; B. I. Fort Brady, Mich.; C. D. Fort Mackinac, Mich.

G. C.-M. Service.—2d Lieut. Stephen Y. Seyburn, member, G. C.-M. at Washington Arsenal, D. C. (Artillery Troops), Oct. 12 (S. O. 178, Oct. 4, D. E.).

Leave of Absence.—Six months, 2d Lieut. Thomas J. Clay (S. O., Oct. 1, W. D.).

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. Henry Kirby, Fort Porter, New York, one month (S. O. 50, Oct. 4, M. D. A.).

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.—Headquarters and A. G. I. K. Fort Sully, D. T.; E. Fort Bennett, D. T.; C. H. Fort Custer, M. T.; D. Fort Lincoln, D. T.; B. F. Poplar Creek Agency, M. T.
 * In the field along line of N. P. R. R.

Change of Station.—Cos. B and F will be dropped from the returns of Fort Custer, and will form the garrison of Cantonment at Poplar Creek Agency, M. T. (S. O. 115, Sept. 27, D. D.).

Fort Sully and Bennett.—A correspondent of the Yankton Press and Dakotian writes from Fort Sully, Sept. 15: Major Sharpe and party arrived here yesterday afternoon, causing the boys' hearts to leap for joy at the prospect of the good things to come, in the shape of some of Uncle Sam's currency. A serenade by the 11th Infantry band was given, in honor of the arrival. The Major will pay off the troops here and at Bennett, and will then proceed to the Black Hills.

There has been a great deal of sickness here lately, in the shape of fevers in different forms, caused by various causes. One little boy, a son of Sergeant Arndt, is not expected to live. He is down with the typhoid fever. A scout by the name of Narciso Traverso, belonging to Fort Bennett, was knocked on the head by a member of Co. E, 11th Inf., at the boat landing of the above named place on the arrival of the *Far West* on her last trip down. This scout was under the influence of liquor at the time, which prompted him to discharge his gun into the cabin of the steamer, causing a great scene among the passengers, but happily doing no injury to anyone. The soldier asked the scout what made him fire off his gun, and upon the scout answering him in an insulting manner he knocked him down. Co. E gave a grand hop, as a farewell to some of the members of the company, who are to be discharged from the Army this fall. The music was furnished by members of the 11th Infantry band. The dance took place in the ward of the new hospital at Bennett. The absence of patients at the time speaks well for the salubrity of Fort Bennett. A large root house is being built for the use of the garrison at Sully, to store away the vegetables for winter use and other commissary stores. It is to be 100x20 and of a suitable depth. The walls are to be of stone, and heavy timbers are used for the roofing, the whole to be entirely covered by earth. Lieut. Hoyt, R. Q. M. of the 11th Inf., superintended the job. Civil quartermaster employees

are doing the work, the framing to be done by Joe McKrell and Corporal Rose, of Co. G, 11th Inf.

Another Fort Sully correspondent, under date of Sept. 22, writes: Yesterday Miss Elmina Crocker was buried. Her father, Rev. Dr. Crocker, chaplain of this garrison, officiated. This death has cast a gloom on the whole garrison, alike on officers, men, and their families, for the departed was liked by every one who came in contact with her. Her voice is sadly missed by the chapel congregation, where she always led in the musical part of the devotions. The funeral was largely attended, showing the deep respect felt for the departed.

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.—Headquarters and A. B. Whipple Bks. A. T.; K. Fort Verde, A. T.; C. E. Fort Apache, A. T.; D. Camp J. A. Rucker, A. T.; G. Fort McDowell, A. T.; H. Camp Thomas, A. T.; I. Fort Grant, A. T.; F. Fort Mojave, A. T.
* In the field.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. E. F. Willcox, A. D. C., is relieved from the additional duties required of him with his company, and is assigned to special duty at Hdqrs. Dept. of Arizona, in connection with rifle practice (S. O. 120, Sept. 18, D. A.).

Co. C is relieved from duty at Fort Apache, A. T., and assigned to duty in the field, to repair the military road between Fort Apache and Camp Thomas, A. T. The work will be under the direction of the Chief Quartermaster of the Dept. of Arizona, to whom the Co. C. of the company will report for instructions (S. O. 123, Sept. 25, D. A.).

G. C.-M. Service.—2d Lieut. Guy Howard, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Monroe, Va., Oct. 11 (S. O. 180, Oct. 6, D. E.).

Relieved.—1st Lieut. F. A. Smith, Adj't., is relieved from special duty at Hdqrs. Dept. of Arizona, in connection with rifle practice (S. O. 120, Sept. 18, D. A.).

15TH INFANTRY, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.—Headquarters and F. H. K. Fort Wingate, N. M.; A. B. C. D. E. new post on Rio de la Plata, via Animas City, Colo.; G. I. Fort Craig, N. M.
* On temporary duty at Fort Lewis, Colo.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of one month, Capt. G. M. Bascom, Cantonment on the La Plata, Colo. (S. O. 217, Oct. 1, D. M.).

14TH INFANTRY, Col. John E. Smith.—Headquarters and D. E. F. H. I. K. Fort Douglas, Utah; A. Fort Hall, Idaho; B. C. G. Fort Cameron, U. T.

15TH INFANTRY, Colonel George P. Buell.—Headquarters and C. Fort Stanton, N. M.; A. G. Fort Bliss, Tex.; B. I. Fort Lewis, Colo.; D. K. Fort Wingate, N. M.; E. Fort Bayard, N. M.; F. Fort Union, N. M.; H. Fort Craig, N. M.
* Mesquero Indian Agency.
† In the field.
‡ Temporary station at Old Fort Cummings, N. M.

Detached Service.—Lieut. S. C. Plummer will distribute the horses for the 9th Cav. turned over to him as follows: Those for Cos. A and G will turn over to the officer ordered to Fort Craig from Fort Stanton, N. M., to receive them upon his arrival at Fort Craig. Those for Cos. E and F will turn over to the company commander upon arrival of the company at Fort Craig; and with those of Co. I he will mount the detachments ordered withdrawn from Alenian and Round Mountain, N. M. (S. O. 114, Sept. 23, D. N. M.).

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieut. C. M. DeLany is detailed a member G. C.-M. constituted by par. 6, S. O. 174, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Missouri, to meet at Fort Stanton, N. M. (S. O. 216, Sept. 29, D. M.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of two months, 2d Lieut. C. E. Garst, Fort Stanton, N. M., to take effect when his services can be spared (S. O. 217, Oct. 1, D. M.).

Relieved.—To enable him to comply with G. O. 10, Hdqrs. 15th Inf., detailing him for General Recruiting Service, 1st Lieut. D. R. Burnham is relieved from duty in the Dist. of New Mexico (S. O. 115, Sept. 25, D. N. M.).

Rejoin.—So much of par. 2, S. O. 96, from Hdqrs. Dist. of New Mexico, as directs 2d Lieut. S. S. Pague to rejoin his station and resume his duties at Ojo Caliente, N. M., is revoked. Lieut. Pague is relieved from duty as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. at Ojo Caliente, and having been discharged from further attendance on the G. C.-M. at Santa Fe, will at once proceed to Fort Craig and report to Capt. J. W. Bean for duty with his company (S. O. 114, Sept. 23, D. N. M.).

16TH INFANTRY, Colonel G. Pennypacker.—Ordered to be transferred to the Dept. of Texas.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. William H. Clapp, E. S. Ewing, and 1st Lieut. S. B. Whittall, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Reno, I. T., Oct. 8 (S. O. 215, Sept. 28, D. M.).

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.—Headquarters and B. D. H. A. Fort Yates, D. T.; C. Fort Totten, D. T.; G. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; I. Fort Sisseton, D. T.; E. K. Fort Pembina, D. T.
† In the field along line of N. P. R. R.

Recruits.—The Supt. General Recruiting Service will can 25 recruits to be forwarded to Fort Snelling, Minn., for the 17th Inf. (S. O., Oct. 2, W. D.).

18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. H. K. Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; G. Fort Shaw, M. T.; I. Fort Logan, Mont. T.

Detached Service.—The journey from the Presidio of San Francisco to Benicia Arsenal, Cal., and return, by Capt. Birney B. Keeler, A. D. C., on Sept. 21, is approved (S. O. 140, Sept. 23, M. D. P.).

19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.—Headquarters and D. E. F. H. I. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; B. K. Fort Lyon, Colo.; G. Fort Dodge, Kas.; A. C. Fort Hays, Kas.
* On detached service with Fort Garland Column.
† On detached service at Caldwell, Kas.
‡ On temporary duty at Baxter Springs, Kas.

20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.—Headquarters and A. B. D. G. I. K. Fort Brown, Tex.; C. E. H. Fort Clark, Tex.; F. Fort Duncan, Tex.

Enlisted Men.—Corpl. J. McIntyre, Co. G, will report to the C. O. Dist. of the Bravo, for temporary duty, as hospital steward of the second class, at one of the cantonments or camps in that district (S. O. 197, Sept. 27, D. T.).

21ST INFANTRY, Colonel H. A. Morrow.—Headquarters and E. F. G. K. Vancouver Bks. Wash. T.; A. Boise Bks. Idaho T.; H. Fort Canby, Wash. T.; C. Fort Klamath, Or.; B. D. Fort Townsend, Wash. T.; I. Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.
* Constructing telegraph, Pomeroy, W. T.

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. Edward B. Rheem, Vancouver Bks. W. T., extended one month, to apply for a further extension of six months (S. O. 143, Sept. 28, M. D. P.).

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.—Headquarters and D. F. H. K. Fort Clark, Tex.; B. C. G. I. Fort McRavett, Tex.; A. Fort Griffin, Tex.; E. San Antonio, Tex.

Assigned to Command.—Lieut.-Col. A. J. Dallas is relieved from further duty at Fort Clark, Tex., and will proceed to Fort Duncan, Tex., and assume command of that post (S. O. 196, Sept. 26, D. T.).

23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Granville O. Haller.—Headquarters and B. E. K. Fort Supply, Ind. T.; A. C. D. G. Camp on North Fork of the Canadian River, I. T.; I. Fort Reno, I. T.; H. Fort Elliott, Tex.; F. Fort Wallace, Kas.
‡ Ute Expedition.

Change of Station.—Co. F (Haskell's) is relieved from further duty at Fort Elliott, Tex., and will march to Fort Dodge, Kas., and thence proceed, by rail, to Fort Wallace, Kas., and there take post (S. O. 217, Oct. 1, D. M.).

G. C.-M. Service.—2d Lieut. E. P. Pendleton, member, and 1st Lieut. J. H. Pardee, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Reno, I. T., Oct. 8 (S. O. 215, Sept. 28, D. M.).

24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.—Ordered to be transferred to the Dept. of Missouri.

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. J. S. Marsteller, one month (S. O. 196, Sept. 25, D. T.).

Relieved.—1st Lieut. F. H. Mills is relieved from the command of the detachment of Pueblo Indian scouts, and will proceed to Fort Concho, Tex., there to await action on his application for six leave (S. O. 198, Sept. 28, D. T.).

25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.—Headquarters and B. F. G. I. Fort Randall, Dakota; C. E. Fort Hale, Dakota; A. D. H. K. Fort Meade, Dakota.

Detached Service.—The telegraphic instructions of Sept. 26, directing Capt. J. W. French and Lieuts. Harry Reade and J. H. Lane to return from Fort Randall to Fort Meade, by way of St. Paul, Minn., in consequence of the impossibility of performing the journey at the present time by the usual route, are placed on record in the current series of Special Orders, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 115, Sept. 27, D. D.).

Fifteenth and Sixteenth Infantry.—The statement as to the regiment which was to transfer with the 24th Infantry, which appeared in the JOURNAL some time before the transfer was ordered, came from our Washington correspondent, whose accuracy we have learned to depend upon implicitly. He informs us that the error was the result of some temporary confusion of the 15th with the 16th in the mind of his informant at the War Office. Not only was he assured that it was the 15th and not the 16th which was to make the transfer, but reasons were given him in some detail why it should be the 15th. The error has corrected itself by this time, and we make this explanation to show that it was not the result of any carelessness on our part. The explanation would have been made before, but for the temporary absence of our correspondent.

National Cemeteries.—Leave of absence for twelve days is granted Noble Warwick, Superintendent of the Fort Leavenworth National Cemetery, to take effect Oct. 4, 1880 (S. O. 216, Sept. 29, D. M.).

Special Inspectors Appointed.—The commanding officers of posts in the Dept. of Missouri are designated as Special Inspectors to act upon such public property at their respective posts as may be presented to them for the semi-annual inspection provided for by G. O. 14, series of 1879, from these Hdqrs. When the post commander is himself responsible for the property, then the next officer in rank at the post will make the inspection (S. O. 218, Oct. 2, D. M.).

General Courts-Martial.—At Fort Reno, I. T., Oct. 8. Detail: Three officers of the 16th Inf.; two of the 4th Cav.; two of the 23d Inf., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Bridger, W. T., Oct. 5. Detail: Six officers of the 4th Inf., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Keogh, M. T., Oct. 7. Detail: Eight officers of the 5th Inf.; one of the Med. Dept., and two of the 2d Cav.

At Fort Ellis, M. T., Oct. 13. Detail: Seven officers of the 2d Cav., and one of the 3d Inf.

At Governor's Island, N. Y. H., Oct. 12, for the trial of Major James H. Nelson, Pay Dept. (For detail of the Court see Pay Dept.).

At Washington Arsenal, D. C. (Artillery Troops), Oct. 12. Detail: Two officers of the 2d Art.; two of the 1st Art.; two of the 3d Art.; one of the 7th Inf., and one of the 10th Inf.

At the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 23. Detail: Six officers of the 4th Art.

At Benicia Bks, Cal., Sept. 29. Detail: Six officers of the 8th Inf.

At Fort Ringgold, Tex., Oct. 1. Detail: Five officers of the 1st Inf., and one of the 8th Cav.

At Fort Monroe, Va., Oct. 11. Detail: Two officers of the 4th Art.; three of the 2d Art.; one of the 5th Art.; two of the 3d Art., and one each of the 1st Art. and 12th Inf.

G. C.-M. Ordered.—At David's Island, for Oct. 11, with Capt. Theodore Schwan, 11th Infantry, as President, and 1st Lieut. F. H. E. Epstein, 21st Infantry, as Judge-Advocate.

Celebration at Baltimore.—In compliance with instructions from the General of the Army, the troops at Fort McHenry, Md., will participate in the centennial celebration about to take place in Baltimore, Md. The C. O. Fort McHenry will communicate on the subject with General James R. Herbert, chairman of the committee of arrangements, at the City Hall, Baltimore (S. O. 178, Oct. 4, D. E.).

Troops in the Field, Fort Cummings.—The following telegraphic instructions, of Sept. 19, to Col. George P. Buell, 15th Inf., commanding Troops in the Field, Fort Cummings, N. M., are confirmed, viz.: 1. To withdraw detachment of 9th Cav. at Hillsboro, under command of Lieut. Humphrey, 9th Cav., ordering them to join their respective companies for duty, leaving such men of the detachment there for a guard as may be necessary, which may be withdrawn when no longer needed there. 2. Placing detachment of five men left at Palomas by Lieut. Humphrey as guard to forage, under command of Col. George P. Buell, 15th Inf., commanding Troops in the Field, Fort Cummings, N. M., directing the latter to withdraw them when not required there. 3. Directing two non-commissioned officers and fifteen privates 9th Cav., dismounted, with their horse equipments, and ten extra sets of horse equipments, to be sent from Fort Cummings to Fort Craig, N. M., to report to Lieut. Dimmick for duty, in conducting horses to Fort Cummings. 4. Directing withdrawal to Fort Cummings, of the detachment of one non-commissioned officer and nine privates, stationed at San Augustine, N. M., to join company at Fort Cummings, for duty (S. O. 112, Sept. 20, D. N. M.).

Columbus Barracks.—Our correspondent at this station writes us, under date of Oct. 5, as follows:

General L. C. Hunt, Lieut.-Col. 20th Inf., relieved Lieut.-Col. Anderson, 9th Inf., of the command of this depot, Oct. 1. Col. Anderson and family leave for Omaha to-night. The only other officers of the new recruiting detail that have reported at this depot so far are 1st Lieut. M. Markland, 1st Inf. (relieving Lieut. P. Hasson, 14th Inf., in command of Co. D), and 1st Lieut. J. T. Kirkman, 10th Inf.

1st Lieut. J. B. Guthrie, 13th Inf., Post Adjutant, soon to rejoin his regiment, was presented with a fine cameo gold ring by all the members of the barracks band, as a mark of esteem for his uniform kindness to them as their commander.

The tramps and the garrison telephone have come into conflict. The vagrants in force had been loitering for some days about the garrison, and finally one took it into his head to make a raid into the cook house of Co. A, where he purloined a pair of shoes from the cook. But he was caught *flagrante delicto*, and promptly chastised by "Old John," the venerable cook. The trader then telephoned for the police, who rushed to the rescue and bagged ten of the loafers, who were duly juggled.

Small detachments of mechanics and 1st sergeants in prospect have been forwarded from this garrison to various points within the past week. Also, a detachment of colored recruits left for the 24th Infantry.

THE FREE CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE GOVERNMENT'S COMMISSARIAT.—The amount of refuse matter washed on the shore of Governor's Island, as shown by the official report for last month, is gradually becoming greatly diminished in quantity, though unhappily maintaining the same odious quality of sickening putrescence. During September there were washed on the shore thirteen dogs, nine cats, nine pieces of meat, seven rats, seven bedsteads, five chickens, three pillows, and one sheep. Capt. Thomas Ward, 1st Artillery, the Post Commandant, attributes this improved condition of affairs to the presence of the boom completed on the eastern shore and to increased observance of the laws regarding dumping refuse matter in the waters of the harbor.—N. Y. Herald.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

On the 1st of October, a telegram from Camp Santa Maria, a dozen miles east of Guzman Springs, in Mexico, brought news that Gen. Buell's column had there encamped the previous night, "waiting for the arrival of Gen. Carr's column of 6th Cavalry and scouts, supposed to be within one day's march of us. Carr has 575 cavalry and fully eighty good scouts. Capt. Beyer, of Dudley's command, 9th Cavalry, with sixteen cavalry and seventy-five Indian scouts, under Goodwin, is on Victoria's main train leading into the Candelaria Mountains. If Gen. Carr does not come up by to-morrow morning Buell will move forward with a view of attacking Victoria on the night of the 29th or the morning of the 30th inst., if he is still there. We are to make two night marches across the San Blas plains, or Sunday Desert, over fifty miles, without water, with a prospect, as matters look now, of having to fight for it after we reach it. The only anxiety Buell now has is that Victoria may escape him and go northeast by the way of Quitman. All the guides and scouts agree in their statements that all Victoria's trails are converging toward the Candelaria Mountains. Buell will have a force of 400 fighting men, without Carr's column, unencumbered by train or anything that can possibly delay him. It is quite certain that Victoria has from 150 to 200 fighting Indians. We have passed and examined carefully some of his stone defences near the water tanks and springs in this region. They are model works of their kind and are almost impregnable against rifle attack. Buell's force consists of Dudley's battalion, 9th Cavalry; Noyes's battalion, 4th Cavalry; Osborne's battalion, 15th Infantry; two Hotchkiss guns, under Lieut. Gale, 4th Cavalry; one company, 16th Infantry, and Gen. Carr, with six companies of the 6th Cavalry, and eight San Carlos Indians, under Lieut. Maney, 15th Infantry. Twenty-five enlisted men of the 15th Infantry volunteered this morning to cross the San Blas plain on foot with the cavalry. They have been accepted, and go under Lieut. Cornish, of that regiment. Several other officers of the regiment solicited the privilege of going, but were refused, as their services were required with the supply train, which makes a circuit of near 100 miles south of that desert."

A Fort Cummings despatch of October 1 says of Col. Buell's movement: "Starting from Fort Cummings with 700 men, the Indians in camp at Lake Guzman were to be surrounded by Mexican, Arizona, and Texas troops, amounting in all to 8,000. Victoria's band slipped out from the circle of troops closing in, and divided, one part going into the Candelaria Mountains, 200 miles from Guzman, while the main band doubled on Buell's train and attacked Fort Cummings, his headquarters last night. They were repulsed, but got some cattle. Buell is in pursuit of the band, which has gone into Candelaria. The troops are enduring much hardship."

A Santa Fe despatch says: "Col. Buell's command passed through the Candelaria Mountains, following a large train, supposed to be that of Victoria, southwest of the Pine Mountains, while Colonel Joaquin Terrazas, with 450 Mexican troops, is two days behind Col. Buell and marching to effect a junction, when the Mexicans and Americans will co-operate. Buell's column has now marched through the entire length of Chihuahua, the Pine Mountains being nearer the borders of Nueva Leon. If Victoria's band is really ahead it will have to stop and fight. Col. Carr's command is scouting the northern border of Chihuahua and the southern extremity of New Mexico."

A letter from Camp at Fayette Falls, Idaho, Sept. 21, to the New York Herald gives this later detail of the expedition, described in the JOURNAL of Oct. 2, as conducted by 2d Lieut. Edward S. Farrow, of the 21st Inf.: "After more than six weeks of weary and harassing marchings over some of the roughest country in the Union, along narrow river channels, through dense forests and over steep mountain ridges, scaling the snow-clad backbone of the continent, where the only vehicle capable of use is the snow shoe, he led his hardy band to the region of the Payette lakes and the head waters of the middle fork of the Salmon River. Here at length they discovered the strongly protected camp of the hostiles, and were moving to attack the red barbarians when the energetic commander was surprised by a despatch from Gen. McDowell ordering the expedition to return home. He hopes to have the order countermanded."

A despatch from Ouray, Col., says that on "Sept. 29, a party of freighters, in camp on the Cimarron River, about four miles from Kline's ranch, was visited by several Uncompahgre Utes, who demanded supper. On being refused, one of the Indians attempted to shoot,

whereupon a freighter fired, killing an Indian named Johnson, a son of Chief Saponavaro. The news of the affair was communicated to the agent at Los Pinos, at whose request a detail of six soldiers was immediately ordered to Kline's ranch and the freighter was arrested. While the soldiers were on their way back to the agency, they were surrounded by a party of Indians, who overpowered the guard and took the prisoners from them."

The following additional account is given of this affair, which may mature to something serious unless its ill effects are wisely counteracted. The account is palpably one-sided, especially in its criticisms of officers and soldiers of the Army; but we simply give it as it comes: "Agent Berry, Mr. Meacham, and Capt. Shelley, with 15 soldiers, arrested the freighters and put them under a guard of 2 soldiers and 10 to 15 Indians over night. Previous to arrest, J. H. Jackson requested protection from a major who had 200 soldiers under him, but the major replied that he was not there to protect whites. Next morning the freighters were marched to Kline's ranch, where the soldiers disarmed them, even taking their pocket-knives. The freighters were then dismissed, the agent and officers telling them they were not in their jurisdiction. Thus these five men were left defenseless in an Indian country, denied protection by the Government officers who had an ample force and knew the men had acted in self-defense, excepting Col. Beaumont, who, at the risk of censure from his superior officers, sent sufficient force to escort them toward Saguache. On arrival at Kline's ranch, Agent Berry told Jackson to obey Kline's instructions and they would be unharmed. Kline attempted to get them to proceed toward their destination, which would have resulted in their death. Young Jackson, who did the shooting, gave himself up to Kline, Hoyt, Holmes, and an Indian, to be taken to Gunnison City for trial. These men took Jackson without a guard and started toward Gunnison City, proceeding three miles, when, according to their statement, the Indians overpowered them and took the prisoner. It is asserted by a man who overheard their conversation, however, that Kline, Hoyt, and Holmes intended giving Jackson up to the Indians. When they left Kline's ranch the freighters begged the military officers for arms to protect themselves, but were refused. Steps are now being taken north of here to avenge Jackson's death as soon as the news is received."

Mr. Russell, of the Ute Commission, who arrived in Washington last Saturday evening, brought with him the ratification papers, signed by 577 of the Ute Indians. The amount due the Utes by the treaty is \$75,000, and arrangements have been made for the payment. Mr. Russell expresses the opinion that the work of selecting the new lands, surveying them, and making the allotments in severalty will probably not be begun until next spring, and for this reason the removal of the Utes cannot be effected until next year.

An Indian has arrived at Fort Ellis in full war-paint, with a scalp hanging at his belt, bringing news of bloody fighting between the Mandrill, Stony and Salteaux Indians south of there. The Mandrills raided the camp of the Salteaux and killed nine persons. A band of Salteaux under Ocean Man gave chase and killed nine of the Mandrills. A band of Stonies is also following the Mandrills and more fighting is expected. Another account says: "The village attacked made a desperate resistance and thirteen Mandrills were killed. The whole border is in a blaze of excitement. The fleeing Mandrills are making their way to American territory, whence they came. It is thought the Stonies and Salteaux will pursue them to this side and it is expected the scene of war will be transferred to the United States."

Indian Agent Hunt at the Wichita Agency, Indian Territory, denies the report recently telegraphed from Texas that Cheyenne Indians had made an attack on the commissary supplies there and committed other outrages.

The latest news about Victoria reports him to be in the pine mountains opposite Quitman. The Mexican commander, with 450 men, and a portion of Gen. Buell's command, is reported to be approaching from the west and southwest, and Gen. Buell and the remnant of his command from the west. The only outlet for the Indians is around Gen. Grierson's left flank. Gen. Buell is in the vicinity of Quitman on the Mexican side of the river.

(From the October Californian.)

AN INCIDENT OF THE REBELLION.

A BATTERY of the 1st Artillery halted one night during the Seven Days Fight, in a little clearing. The men lay down, unhitching their horses, but leaving them in harness. The first sergeant, now an honored officer of the 3d Artillery, told me he got up and walked toward one side of the clearing. He was halted, and turned back by a sentinel. Going towards the other side, he was again challenged.

"Who comes thar?"

The voice struck him. He replied, "Friend;" and said, "What regiment is that?"

The answer came, "7th Alabama."

"What regiment is that on the other side?"

"5th Georgia," replied the sentinel. "What battery is that?"

Here was a situation. The sergeant naturally didn't know the name of a battery in the rebel army. Hesitation would have been fatal. By a lucky inspiration he replied, "One of Stuart's batteries," knowing that Jeb Stuart commanded their cavalry.

"Oh," said the other, "then you're a horse battery?"

"Yes," said C—, "Good night."

He immediately awoke the Captain, who rather angrily said, "What the deuce is the matter now?"

"Excuse me, Captain," said the sergeant, "but we're camped between a Georgia and an Alabama regiment."

It is needless to say the Captain got up. Horses were hitched in quietly, and the battery withdrew from between the sleeping regiments, who never knew of the prize that was within their grasp.

SOME PERSONAL ITEMS.

BYT. MAJ.-GEN. WESLEY MERRITT, Colonel of the 5th Artillery, was in New York last week, and the beginning of the present, having come as a witness at the Warren court.

GEN. THOMAS H. NEILL, who was recently relieved from his duties as Colonel commanding the 8th Cavalry, in order to superintend the mounted recruiting service, with headquarters at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., has arrived at the Lindell Hotel, St. Louis, with his family, accompanied also by Capt. George H. Foote. Capt. Foote was until recently Regimental Quartermaster of the 8th Cavalry, and will be Post Quartermaster at Jefferson Barracks.

ASSISTANT PAYMASTER CHARLES E. BOGGS, of the retired list of the Navy, and son of Rear-Admiral Charles S. Boggs, died at 109 Clinton Place, New York, on Friday, Oct. 1, at the age of 40. Paymaster Boggs was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, and from that State he was appointed to the Navy Dec. 19, 1862. During the war he served on the Pacific. Some years ago he became the victim of consumption, and he was retired for physical disability. His funeral took place on Monday afternoon from Christ Church, in New Brunswick, his birthplace.

THE New York Herald gives a report of an interview of a party of officers from the U. S. S. Ashuelot with Li Hung Chang, Chinese Viceroy. He asked why Gen. Grant was not nominated for President. In answer, the objections urged against a third term were explained to him, but he responded:

"I fail to see the sense of all that you have told me. To my thinking the two terms already served by Grant should be an argument in favor of his holding office a third time. He should have—two to nothing—the knowledge and experience of a man who has never served before; besides, he has abundantly proved his ability and wisdom. Personally I am very sorry indeed to hear that your people have pronounced him ineligible. I have a sincere and deeply rooted regard for Grant. I have been very anxious that he should be elected President, and I was going to write to him to express my sentiments. When he was here we talked freely about the troubles and difficulties—internal and external—which harass my country. Grant advised me well, and thoroughly appreciated all the delicacies and intricacies of our position. I had earnestly hoped that he would be President, as I know that he would have assisted China to the utmost of his power in finding a solution of the various problems which she has to solve." Mr. Angell here endeavored to impress upon Li the fact that, so far as rendering with propriety aid to China in case of need was concerned, it mattered little who was President of the Republic; that American statesmen of all parties had alike sympathy with the lawful aspirations and hopes of the rulers and people of this vast Empire, and that all countenance that could be bestowed would certainly not be withheld whoever might be at the head of the United States Government. Li was visibly pleased by these remarks.

The following officers of the Army and Navy were reported in New York City during the past week: Major John Hamilton, 1st U. S. Artillery; Col. H. B. Carrington, U. S. Army (retired); Capt. W. L. Haskin, 1st U. S. Artillery; Capt. F. A. Roe, U. S. N.; Pay Director J. G. Harris, U. S. N.; Ad. miral D. D. Porter, U. S. N.; Asst. Q. M. Gen. Stewart Van Vleet, U. S. A.; Rear-Admiral T. O. Selfridge, U. S. N.; Maj. Wm. P. Craigbill, Corps of Engrs., U. S. A.; Lieut. Frederick Schwaika, 3d U. S. Cavalry; Rear-Admiral Reed Worden, U. S. N.; Major E. M. Baker, 2d U. S. Cavalry; Col. W. N. Grier, U. S. A. (retired); Col. C. G. McCawley, U. S. M. C.

ADMIRAL AMMEN is reported as saying the following receipt has been found efficacious in the treatment of the horse distemper: For preventive treatment give the horse twice a day one-third of a teaspoonful of chlorate of potash dissolved in one-third of a bucket of water; for treatment of disease give three doses daily. Feed and water as usual.

GEN. GRANT has written to Gen. Hawley that he will visit Hartford after his visit to Boston, probably on the 13th or 14th of October.

GEN. CARLIN and Capt. E. P. Pearson, of the 17th Infantry, Fort Yates, and Capt. H. B. Freeman, Lieut. A. H. Jackson and Lieut. D. L. Howell, of the 7th Infantry, who arrived Saturday night on their way to Fort Randall to attend a military court-martial, are still in town awaiting transportation up river.—Yankton Press and Dakotian, Sept. 27.

CAPT. JESSE BILLINGSLEY, a Mexican war veteran, died suddenly recently at McDade, Tex., in the seventieth year of his age. He commanded a company in the battle of San Jacinto, and was a member of the first Texas Congress.

ALL the evidence, having been taken in the second trial before court-martial of Signal Service Sergeant Aldrich, a statement was submitted to the court Oct. 1 by Aldrich, in which, after deprecating the course of the press in creating a prejudice against him, he gave a long review of the evidence. It will be remembered that he was charged with hiring a boy for his station at 50 cents a day and giving him vouchers upon which to draw \$2 a day, with instructions to turn the surplus over to a lady friend of Aldrich. He insisted that he gave the boy only proper vouchers and denounced the boy and the other witnesses as conspirators instigated by his associate, Private Thompson, for personal ends. The boy, he said, had borrowed money of him upon representations of want and had been led to his present course in consequence of demands upon him for payment. The loan had never been returned. We may add that the proceedings and finding in the case were forwarded, October 6, by Judge-Advocate-General Dunn to Adjutant-General Drum.

In our issue of Sept. 4 we mentioned that Lieut.-Col. D. P. Whiting, now residing in Washington, made some beautiful sketches of the encampment of the Army of observation under Gen. Zachary Taylor at Corpus Christi in 1845, and of Monterey and vicinity in 1846, which he afterwards had lithographed and five sketches in all; and that he had a few copies in his possession, which he would dispose of at five

dollars per set. A recent letter from him states that the demand has far exceeded his means of supply. In order to meet this demand a relative has placed in his hands an additional number, and also deposited copies with his brother, Commodore William B. Whiting, U. S. Navy, in Milwaukee, Wis., and with A. S. Barnes and Co., publishers in New York and Chicago, Ill., which will be furnished at the same price. These, when so requested, will be sent by express to any direction, at the risk and cost of the purchaser, enclosed in a portfolio at an additional cost of \$1.10, or in a tin cylinder case for 60 cents; otherwise they will be enclosed simply in binders' boards. Applicants may address either of the above parties, enclosing the amount necessary, and specifying the casing desired, whether portfolio, cylinder, or binders' boards.

PROF. JOSEPH E. NOURSE, U. S. N., on duty at the Naval Observatory, replies with vigor to the letter of the Arctic explorer Rae, criticizing the narrative of Hall's second expedition, as edited by Prof. Nourse under the orders of the Secretary of the Navy. Prof. Nourse also says that "the five years spent by Hall and the experience of Lieut. Schwatka prove that men up there must, like them, adopt Eskimo habits and find their sustenance among them. The hope of planting parties on the ice hummocks, and thus advancing them from time to time northward, is delusive. However well such parties are equipped they must degenerate and succumb. This, I believe, is the clear conviction of Nares and of Markham."

THE Bismarck Tribune of Sept. 24 has these items of personal intelligence: Major W. M. Maynard, Paymaster, went East yesterday.... Capt. Geo. L. Browning, 7th Infantry, Fort Stevenson, was in the city this week.... Lieut. Archie Gibson, 7th Cavalry, is in from Major Merrill's command and quartered at Fort Lincoln.... Major Ezra B. Kirk, A. Q. M., returned Wednesday night from duties as member of a board of inspection at St. Paul.... Lieut. Roe, 7th Cavalry, passed through Bismarck yesterday with a detachment of recruits for Fort Custer.... Gen. Jas. S. Brisbin, Major 2d Cavalry, has been in the city for the past week with a party of recruits for Assiniboine.... Captain S. E. Blunt, Chief Ordnance Officer Dept. Dakota, has been ordered to Fort Lincoln, Meade, and Yates, on public service.... 1st Lieut. Daniel H. Floyd, 18th Infantry, Fort Assiniboine, has been detailed as inspector of Indian supplies at the Blackfeet Agency.... Capt. Hughes, commissary inspector of the Dept. Dakota, returns from an inspection tour of up river posts this week, finishing up the trip officially at Fort Lincoln.... Capt. E. P. Pearson, 17th Infantry, has been granted four months' leave of absence, on conclusion of field service of his company. Capt. Pearson's company is now with Maj. Merrill's command on the extension.... A. A. Surg. St. Clair Street, on duty at Fort Sully, is relieved from duty at that post and will report for duty to Maj. Merrill at Camp Houton.... Major L. H. Sanger, Captain 17th Infantry, has been detailed for general recruiting service and ordered to report to the superintendent, Col. Wm. H. Wood, 11th Infantry, at New York. Major Sanger deserves this recognition of ten years' service on the frontier. Though missed by his company and his absence regretted by the officers at Fort Lincoln, all feel gratified at the appointment. Maj. Sanger was brevetted for gallant and meritorious service at the battle of Gettysburg. He left for New York Tuesday morning.... Lieut. Fred. P. Kiedingbury, 11th Infantry, Fort Custer, returned last night from Fort Snelling, whither he had been on official business.... Lieut. Thos. H. Barry, 7th Cavalry, who exchanges with Lieut. H. G. Squires, 1st Infantry, came in from the extension last night, and will soon leave for his new station in Texas.... Gen. W. P. Carlin, commandant at Fort Yates, and Capt. H. S. Howe, 17th Infantry, went East Wednesday, en route for Fort Randall via St. Paul to attend a Court-martial at that post.

GEN. SHERMAN is now in Oregon, with the President's party, including Secretary Ramsey, and both the General and the Secretary made short speeches at Dallas, the other day. On the 5th, at Umatilla, the party visited the military post, where they were entertained by Gen. Forsyth and all the officers' wives and children. Many civilians were also present. Lunch was served shortly after eight o'clock. About fifty Umatilla Indians, of both sexes, in paint and feathers, appeared in front of General Forsyth's house and lighted a camp fire. The President was introduced, shaking hands with each Indian. Then commenced a war dance, which lasted an hour. The party left Walla Walla by special train at half-past ten o'clock, for Dallas, where they had another warm greeting.

MAJOR W. H. NASH, of the Subsistence Department, U. S. Army, has assumed charge of the Subsistence Depot, at 159 High street, Boston, Mass.

LIEUT. GEORGE O. EATON, 5th U. S. Cavalry, arrived at Cheyenne from the east, September 29.

FIRST LIEUT. J. T. WEBSTER, 1st U. S. Artillery, on duty at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska, has made several promotions and appointments in the Battalion of Cadets under his charge, which are pleasantly referred to by the Omaha Daily Herald.

MAJOR W. A. ELDERKIN, Subsistence Department, U. S. A., arrived at Cheyenne, Sept. 29, to relieve Major Nash, who left with his family the following day for Boston.

LIEUT. E. B. RHEEM, 21st Infantry, is en route from Vancouver Barracks, W. T., to Carlisle, Pa., on leave of absence.

LIEUT. FRANK HEATH, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., is reported as having left Cheyenne, Sept. 29, on a four months' leave of absence. His family accompany him.

LIEUTS. GEO. E. SADE, 5th, and F. E. HOBBS, 2d U. S. Artillery, of the rifle team of the Military Division of the Atlantic, who were retained temporarily at Governor's Island after the departure of their conferees, left this week for their

stations, the former to Atlanta and the latter to Washington arsenal.

"LIEUTENANTS Rogers Birnie, Jr., and William H. Bixby, of the U. S. Army," says a cable despatch of Oct. 5, "were received yesterday by President Grévy's aide-de-camp at the Elysée, where they went to thank the President for the decoration of the Legion of Honor conferred on them after assisting at the recent military manoeuvres." 1st Lieut. Birnie is of the Ordnance Department, and 1st Lieut. Bixby is of the Engineers. The French verb *assister* means simply to be present at, in such a connection; but we hope that Lieuts. Birnie and Bixby were able to assist also in the English sense.

SURGEON-GEN. JOHN B. HAMILTON, of the Marine Hospital Service, shows, in his annual report, that the number of patients in 1869 was 11,556, who were treated at a cost of \$406,089. The 24,860 seamen taken care of by the service last year required an expenditure of only \$402,185. The relation of the total cost to the number of patients is shown by the average per capita cost, which has been reduced by degrees from \$38.41 in 1870 to \$16.18 in 1880. The report says: "These gratifying results are attributed chiefly to the fact that the appointment of the medical officers of the Service, upon whose professional skill, fitness, and faithfulness its character and conduct of course largely depend, have been removed from the influence of politics." Visual defects, heart diseases, aneurisms, consumption, and a number of other diseases which should certainly debar any person from active service before the mast prevail to an alarming extent among the seamen. Color blindness is the only one of these causes of unseaworthiness that has so far received attention, except in the Revenue Marine Service and in cases where shipowners have requested the medical officers of the Marine Hospital Service to examine their crews, which they do without any fee. The Surgeon-General recommends the establishment of a national Sailors' Snug Harbor, "which," he says, "in view of the fact that sailors usually have no fixed home or place of residence where they can be taken care of when worn out, appears to be but just."

An old veterinary surgeon of the Army sends to the New York newspapers the following "simple and safe cure" for the epizootic fever: "Take one pound gum asphaltum; mix it with one gallon of boiling water; stir the mixture constantly until the asphaltum is dissolved; let the mixture cool; strain and give one-half pint every three hours. This will relieve the horse within twelve hours, and give him a good appetite."

ADJUTANT-GEN. DRUM, who is acting Chief of the Signal Bureau, says the New York Herald, has just begun a special weather report for the sugar growing interests of Louisiana, by which the probable appearance of frost in that locality will be fully anticipated. These reports are to be continued until January 1. Governor Wiltz, in a letter thanking him for this service, says that it will prove of great value to the sugar planters and will save them many thousands of dollars every fall. Gen. Drum has also commenced a plan which will be more fully developed next year, of special reports on rain for the cotton belt of the South, the general dissemination of which information will be left to the planters and factors. A further increase in the efficiency and usefulness of this Weather Bureau for the shipping ports of the Atlantic is now under consideration.

MR. JOHN PHILIP SOUSSA, who has composed many songs and some operatic music, has accepted the post of leader of the Marine Band at Washington, in place of Mr. Schneider against whom charges were lately sustained.

COMMANDER ROBERT D. EVANS, of the *Saratoga*, now at Fort Monroe, has been spending a few days at Washington.

Division and Department Commanders are now busy preparing their annual reports, which are due in Washington Oct. 25.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL NELSON H. DAVIS, U. S. A., left New York this week for Washington, to make a special investigation at the arsenal there.

CAPT. J. M. J. SANNO, 7th Infantry, for two years past on duty at the Headquarters of the General Recruiting Service, New York City, has been assigned to temporary duty on General Hancock's staff.

A DESPATCH from Gen. Sherman to Gen. Drum states that the President's party will not return to Washington before Nov. 7.

Efforts are being made to secure the establishment of regular mail service to Fort Maginnis.

GEN. CHAUNCEY McKEEVER, U. S. A., expects to leave New York for Washington about Nov. 1.

We are informed that Gen. D. E. Sickles is to act as counsel for Paymaster J. H. Nelson, U. S. Army, at the latter's approaching trial.

CAPT. J. P. SANGER, 1st U. S. Artillery, passed through New York this week en route to Fort Hamilton, New York, to inspect the National Guard Artillery School at Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor. The school opened Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 6.

CAPT. AND BREVET MAJOR ANDREW S. BURT, 9th U. S. Infantry, who has been stationed in the West for several years—last at Omaha Barracks—reported to the Superintendent of the Recruiting Service in New York this week, and has been assigned to charge of the Recruiting Rendezvous at Chicago.

THE General Court-martial to meet at Governor's Island October 13, for the trial of Paymaster Nelson, of the Army, brings to New York a number of prominent artillery officers, amongst them Gen. Vogdes, Brannan, Howe, De Busy, Coles, Best, and Wildrick, and Major Haskin, the Judge-Advocate.

GEN. SHERIDAN would seem not to be wholly out of the woods in the Whelan suit against him. The N. Y. World of

Oct. 3 says: "In August last the plaintiff made a motion for leave to file a bill of exceptions in the case, which had been tried two years before and had resulted in a verdict for the defendant. After the verdict the plaintiff moved for a new trial, and argument was had before Judge Wallace, the motion being denied. Subsequently costs were taxed against the plaintiff, judgment being rendered for defendant for \$232. Then the plaintiff took out a writ of error to the Supreme Court of the United States and gave the required bond upon appeal, and at the same time served a paper purporting to be a bill of exceptions, which was returned to his counsel as not being in accordance with the requirements of the rule of the court. The motion made in August last was for leave to file a bill of exceptions *nunc pro tunc*. This motion was denied by Judge Choate, and a few days ago the plaintiff renewed the motion upon additional affidavits, setting forth his poverty and inadvertence as excuses for his neglect to file a bill of exceptions within the time required by law. This motion was argued yesterday in the United States Circuit Court before Judge Choate, Scott Lord supporting the points made on behalf of the plaintiff, and Assistant District Attorney Herick contending that the court had no jurisdiction, because a writ of error having been issued, as well as the citation, to the Supreme Court, the cause was now pending to the latter court; and he also made the point that, by the rules of the court, exceptions could only be settled and signed and ordered to be filed by the judge who originally tried the case—Judge Wallace. Decision was reserved."

COMMANDER T. F. KANE, Lieut. F. G. Hyde, and Assistant Engineer G. B. Ransom, says an Annapolis letter of Oct. 1, reported for duty at the Naval Academy that day.

VOLUNTEER soldiers' reunions have been the order of the week. At Marshalltown, Iowa, one came off October 1, where a sham battle added to the many attractions. The Northern Indiana soldiers' reunion at Laporte, held September 30, was a decided success. The reunion of the prisoners of war at Indianapolis came to a close September 30. The next reunion is to be held at Springfield, Ill., September 19 and 20, 1881. The 20th Michigan reunion, at Jackson, Sept. 30, was largely attended. The next is to be held at Eaton Rapids. The reunion at Decatur, Ill., Oct. 6 and 7, was a grand affair, and was attended by many distinguished military men and civilians. The meeting at Decatur, Ill., was that of Gen. Grant's old regiment, the 21st Illinois, and attracted about three thousand ex-soldiers, and thousands of visitors. General Grant, accompanied by General Logan and wife, arrived in a special car. Crowds greeted him at the depots all along the line. In the evening General Grant presided at the business meeting of the regiment. The survivors of the 21st number about 150, most of whom were present. At the fair grounds, on the 7th, Gens. Grant and Logan spoke briefly to 20,000 people.

LIEUT. SCHWATKA, the now celebrity in Arctic exploration, was regarded, says the Philadelphia Press, as an eccentric character while at West Point. "He appeared at the Academy in July, wearing a heavy overcoat and a fur cap. He was extremely brusque of manner, but was tender-hearted and generous to his companions. In study he was close and energetic, and it was said by his classmates that he 'hungered for fame.' A classmate says that Schwatka's nose was generally shorn of a part of its skin and even in those days he looked as if he might have been recently released from the fetters of an Arctic winter." The Geographical Society are planning to give him a public reception about Oct. 28.

THE Yankton Press and Dakotan of September 30 says: "Col. and Mrs. Andrews, of the 25th Infantry, left Fort Randall last Friday for the east, to a telegram informing them of the dangerous illness of their step-daughter. Capt. French and Lieuts. Reade and Glenn, of Fort Meade, officers in the 25th Infantry, are at Fort Randall as witnesses before the court-martial there convened.... Maj. Joseph Bush, of the 25th Infantry, has been dangerously sick at Fort Randall, malarial fever being his ailment. He is now convalescing."

A CORRESPONDENT of the Cheyenne Leader writing, without date, from Fort D. A. Russell says: "A dance was given by the officers and ladies on Tuesday evening, which was largely attended by their friends at Cheyenne and Camp Carlin. The officers have organized for the purpose of giving these dances regularly. The Brackett social club also gave their second social hop on Friday evening, and notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the hall was comfortably filled with their friends from Cheyenne, Camp Carlin and the post.... Col. A. G. Brackett was sick for a few days but is out again.... Co. G, 3d Cavalry, left here on Wednesday morning with Capt. Crawford and Lieut. French in command, for a thirty days' hunting trip across the Laramie plains. The base ball club went with them to play a match game at Fort Sanders, in which they were beaten by a score of 33 to 17.... Mrs. Capt. J. F. Simpson returned to this post on Saturday and her health is somewhat better.... A lawn tennis now adorns a part of the parade ground and the officers are making good use of it.... Hospital Steward Brown left here for Frankfort arsenal on Saturday, having been relieved by Steward Fearn, who is accompanied by his wife.... Maj. Wham returned on Sunday and will gladden the boys in blue by paying off.... Prof. De Moss and family have made arrangements to give two concerts at this post at an early date.... A temperance society is now all the talk at this post."

THE Vancouver Independent of September 23 has these items: Mrs. Gen. Forsyth and children spent Sunday at the post on their way to Walla Walla.... Lieut. Thomas W. Symons, engineer officer of the department, returns to-day from his summer's work in the field.... The appraisement of the Dallas military reservation is completed but the reserva-

tion will not be put in market for some weeks yet.... Capt. S. P. Jocelyn, 21st Infantry, practicing the other day, made a score of 83.33 per cent. ten shots each at 200, 300 and 500 yards.... Gen. Greene will start for Astoria on Friday to meet the Secretary of War, who will arrive on the steamer leaving San Francisco to-day.... Mrs. Eddy, widow of Col. A. R. Eddy, formerly Chief Quartermaster of this Department, has been visiting with her daughter at Gen. Howard's during the week.... Gen. Morrow, not to be outdone by the Department Headquarters, is having a telephone line constructed connecting his adjutant's and quartermaster's quarters with his own house as well as with the post quartermaster's.... Lieut. F. E. Eltonhead, 21st Infantry, was at the garrison yesterday. He is en route to Fort Canby, the station of his company (H) to which he has just been promoted, and the command of which, in the absence of Capt. Evans, he will have.... It is understood that the project of building a new post on the upper Columbia this summer has been abandoned, and that the troops now at Camp Chelan will make a cantonment at the mouth of the Spokane river. The troops are from the 2d Infantry under the command of Lieut.-Col. H. C. Merriam.... Capt. J. Q. Adams, 1st Cavalry, depot quartermaster here has gone to the Dalles to ascertain the cost and practicability of removing to this place the bodies of those interred in the old post cemetery at Fort Dalles. This is rendered necessary by the action taken by the Interior Department in throwing open the old military reserve for settlement.... The band quarters at the garrison having been condemned by a board of officers, the band have been quartered in tents. Three cases of typhoid fever originated in these quarters, one of which we regret to say terminated fatally. The name of the unfortunate man was Chas. W. Rice. He was much esteemed by his associates as well as by the officers, for his uprightness and manly and soldierly qualities. He was buried with military honors on Saturday. The other two men, one of whom is band leader Huebner, are, we are glad to say, recovering.

THE final ceremonies in the funeral journey of the remains of that gallant soldier Gen. A. T. A. Torbert, one of the victims of the *Vera Cruz*, took place at Millford, Delaware, September 30. The long train, including the flat car, heavily draped in mourning, upon which the coffin was fastened, arrived from Wilmington at 1:30. It was met by a large throng, and private houses were thrown open for the accommodation of guests. The procession was formed and marched to Mrs. Torbert's residence where religious services were held. At the old Methodist Cemetery where the funeral took place there was a great throng. The memorial services were conducted in the Avenue M. E. Church. A despatch to the Philadelphia Press says: "Chancellor Sausbury presided, and the programme consisted of solemn dirges, vocal music, and addresses by Gen. Robert F. Stockton, Gen. A. S. Webb, Hon. J. B. Leland, Hon. G. B. Fisher, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Col. E. B. Grubb and others. The special feature was the oration of Col. A. Loudon Snowden, of Philadelphia, a life-long friend of the dead General. Maj. J. P. Tobias had charge of the arrangements, with a committee constituted as follows: Gen. William F. Smith, Gen. Alexander S. Webb and Walter H. Gibson, Esq., New York; Gen. William Stryker, Col. William E. Potter and Clark Fisher, Esq., New Jersey; Col. Joseph T. Tobias, Capt. Rudolph Ellis and W. W. Weigley, Esq., Pennsylvania; Richard Harrington, Esq., A. B. Richardson, Esq., and Dr. James A. Draper, Delaware. Among the persons in the parade were Messrs. Owen, Drumgoote and Kelly, who were saved from the *Vera Cruz*; Gens. W. F. Hoffman, E. D. Boale, A. S. Webb, McPherson, Daniel E. Sickles, Robert Brinton and Kirby Smith; Hon. Leonard Myers, Col. James Forney and Col. Stacey, U. S. Army. The Rev. Mr. McKim, of Burlington, had charge of the funeral services."

ORDNANCE SERGEANT JAMES OLIVER, probably the oldest soldier in the U. S. Army, died at the barracks, Vancouver Island, on Sunday last. He enlisted in 1835 and served in the Seminole, Black Hawk and Mexican War.

MAJ. SHARPE, U. S. Paymaster, who has just paid the troops at Fort Meade, was in the city to-day inspecting the mills and mines. He had in his company his wife and son.—*Lead City Enterprise*.

MAJ. B. J. D. IRWIN arrived in Yankton October 2 from Fort Randall, where he had been in attendance upon the court-martial there.

HISTORIAN BACHELDER has arrived at Gettysburg with engineers to complete the survey of the battlefield, as directed by act of Congress at its last session.

CAPT. O. C. BADGER, U. S. N., who has been spending a few weeks in this city, says the Portsmouth (N. H.) Gazette, of Oct. 7, left on Friday, for Philadelphia, where he is assigned to duty as executive officer of the Naval Asylum, of which Rear Admiral D. McN. Fairfax is governor.

CHAPLAIN GEO. ROBINSON, U. S. A., arrived in New York this week, and will spend his leave of absence in this vicinity. His address is Princeton, N. J.

OFFICERS of the Army who registered their names at the Adjutant-General's Office since last report, Sept. 30, 1880: Oct. 1, Lieut.-Col. Geo. D. Ruggles, A. A. G.; Oct. 1, Lieut. S. A. Day, 5th Art.; Oct. 2, Major James McMillan, 2d Art.; Oct. 4, Col. C. Grover, 1st Cav.; Capt. W. L. Haskins, 1st Art.; Col. J. C. Kelton, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.; Capt. Jas. A. Snyder, 3d Inf.

1st LIEUT. HOBART K. BAILEY, 5th Infantry, and wife, were at the Metropolitan Hotel, St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 4.

COL. COFFINGER, Inspector-General on Gen. Pope's staff, reached Rawlins Oct. 3, returning from the inspection of the 6th Infantry camps on Snake and White Rivers. Two companies of that regiment, with Lieut.-Col. Huston, are now

en route to Fort Lyon, Colorado, and two others on the way to Fort Garland, Colorado—their stations lately ordered—the balance of the regiment remaining for the winter on White and Snake Rivers.

At a hall given at Fort Meade, recently, by the Army officers stationed there, somebody threw red pepper in the ball room. The result was a general and sudden interruption of the festivities. One hundred dollars has been offered for the detection of the perpetrator of the deed.

That occasionally, at least, the "way of the transgressor is hard," was exemplified in a case of desertion last week. A soldier from Fort Washakie, at Rawlins, Wyoming, with a Government train, deserted his team in town, purchased a suit of citizen's clothing, sold his comrades' blankets, which he had stolen, got gloriously drunk, was "gone through" by tramps, and while still under the influence of liquor boarded a passenger train, all within twelve hours. He is supposed to have fallen off the brake and become entangled in a truck underneath. About four miles east of town his head was severed from his body, and the coroner's jury, which went out to view the remains, had to follow the track for six miles, along which portions of the body were scattered. Identification was mainly established by the newly purchased clothing. For once terrible retribution was swift and sure.

GEN. ALVORD will soon remove to Q Street, near Vermont Avenue, Washington.

GENERAL and Mrs. L. P. Graham have returned to Washington. They will occupy their residence on L Street about the 15th instant.

GENERAL KELTON, who has been the guest of General Drum, has left Washington for New York.

GENERAL RUGGLES has taken the house adjoining General McCook's residence, on Rhode Island Avenue, Washington.

CAPTAIN SNYDER, 3d Infantry, detailed on recruiting service, has been ordered to the St. Louis rendezvous.

LIEUT. RAWOLLE, 2d Cavalry, on the recruiting detail, has been ordered to the New York City rendezvous.

REAR ADMIRAL SCHENCK is the guest of his brother, General Robt. Schenck. The friends of the general will be pleased to learn that he has returned to Washington very greatly improved in health.

MR. ARCHIBALD FORBES, the famous English war correspondent, arrived in New York this week. He will deliver lectures in this country during the winter, on his experiences in the field, which were of a character well worth hearing about.

MR. B. B. Hotchkiss will sail for Europe via the steamer Arizona of the Guion Line on Tuesday, October 12.

COL. S. S. ROGERS, who served in the U. S. Army before the war and in the Confederate army during the war, died at Ocala, Fla., a few days ago. He was a member of the Confederate Congress.

REFERRING to Lieut. Henry T. Stockton, U. S. N., who has been in London en route to the Asiatic Station, an English correspondent writes as September 23: "I got poor Stockton in the Haslar Hospital. He was very ill, but is now all right again and as bright as ever. He is a general favorite wherever he goes here."

CAPT. W. T. TRUXTON, executive officer of the Norfolk yard, with his family, returned from leave of absence Sept. 30, and resumed his duties.

THE following officers have arrived at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C.: Lieut. Eugene B. Thomas, U. S. N.; Lieut. E. S. Prince, U. S. N.; Lieut. Wm. B. Newman, U. S. N.; Master E. B. Underwood, U. S. N.; Master F. H. Crosby, U. S. N.; Lieut. Wm. Little, U. S. N.; Lieut. O. A. Bradbury, U. S. N.; Vice-Admiral S. C. Rowan, U. S. N.; Capt. C. Thomas, U. S. N., and wife; Dr. H. C. Nelson, U. S. N., and family; Cadet-Mid. Eugene Carroll, U. S. N.; Comdr. Chas. McGregor, U. S. N.; Lieut. J. D. J. Kelley, U. S. N.; Lieut. Andrew Dunlap, Jr., U. S. N.; Comdr. Joseph N. Miller, U. S. N.; Comdr. Robley D. Evans, U. S. N.; 1st Lieut. Wm. H. Low, Jr., 20th Inf.; 1st Lieut. J. C. Doane, 2d Cav.

COL. J. E. TOWNLETT, of Gen. Sherman's staff, was in St. Petersburg Sept. 22.

REAR-ADMIRAL SCOTT, U. S. N., was at the Colonnade Hotel, Philadelphia, last week.

PAYMASTER CHAS. W. SLAMM, U. S. A., has returned from leave.

JOHN A. MCCOOK, of New York, and Wm. E. Cook, of Missouri, were admitted into the Naval Academy October 4 as cadet midshipmen.

CAPT. JAMES M. STEWART, Postmaster of the U. S. House of Representatives, died at Alexandria, Va., on Thursday, after a lingering illness, at the age of 54 years. He served in the Mexican war as lieutenant, and in the Confederate army as captain. He was elected Postmaster of the House in 1876, and was re-elected in 1878.

THURSDAY evening Capt. E. Van A. Andrus, 1st Artillery, delivered an interesting lecture on the "History of Artillery," before the New York Artillerymen now quartered at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. Harbor. Quite a number of officers of the regular Army stationed at Forts Hamilton, Wadsworth, and Columbus, and the Torpedo School of Instruction, at Willet's Point, were present, together with a good many officers of the National Guard. The lecture commenced with catapults and battering rams, and ended with a consideration of our harbor defenses. The lecturer showed how ill prepared is New York city to guard itself against an invading fleet. He suggested that our forts should be provided with rifled guns from twelve to sixteen inches in calibre and capable of throwing projectiles weighing from 700 pounds to a ton. Torpedoes in the channel, or submarine mines, as they are called, should be made auxiliary to the forts.

THE English officers who were to attend the manoeuvres

of the French army are Major-Gen. Higginson, C.B., Lieut.-Col. Herbert Stewart, Capt. Brooke, Lieut. Roch, and Gen. Conolly. The first four, we learn from the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, were to attend the manoeuvres of the 6th Army Corps, under Gen. Sausier. Gen. Conolly alone were to attend those of the 9th Army Corps, under Gen. Gallifet, and no English officers at all were expected at the headquarters of the other army corps. The 6th Army Corps was to commence operations on the 16th September, at Termes, or Grand Pré, in the Ardennes, where there are stations of the Argonne Railway; and the 9th Army Corps on the 12th September, at Poitiers, on the Orleans line.

STAFF SURG. CHARLES HATCHELL, whose name appears in the list of killed by the recent terrible land-slide at Naini Tal, says the Milwaukee *Wisconsin*, "was the brother-in-law of Dr. Samuel Potter, of this city. The deceased gentleman was a graduate and gold medalist of London University, from which he entered the British army in India, on competitive examination, 15 years ago. He had risen to the rank of surgeon-major, and was in expectation of returning to England and retiring from active service in another year. He leaves, besides his lonely and crushed widow, one child, and the two will at once commence the long and lonesome homeward journey to England."

MODERN INFANTRY FORMATIONS.—The Paris correspondent of the New York *Times* says: "Abandoning entirely the column formations and movements in mass, the French have taken up but improved upon the German tactics, at the same time simplifying all the manoeuvres, and, while preserving the unity of command, allowing full scope for individual initiative. The number of companies in each battalion is reduced from 8 to 4; but the number of files in each company is increased to 100, so that a battalion, on its war footing, consists of 800 muskets, and the regiment 2,400, which makes each brigade of the normal strength of about 5,000, including officers. In every movement, whether on the advance or in retreat, in action or on the march, the same principle is uniformly observed; the same distances prescribed between the fractions, be the force a company, a battalion, a brigade, or an army corps. A line of skirmishers deployed 500 metres in advance of their supports, which are in columns of sections in rear of the right, left, and centre; 500 metres in rear of these, the reserve; 500 metres further to the rear, the main body of the troops, who alone are kept in column until circumstances decide the direction to be given to their deployment, the 1,500 metres—nearly one mile—existing between them and the line of skirmishers being considered sufficient to guarantee them against the enemy's fire while they are not directly engaged. Each company works separately, although all remain under the general direction of its *Chef de Bataillon*, so that a much wider field is opened to the intelligence of each officer, which it was intended to have developed by the system of general manoeuvres as practiced first in Germany, and now adopted universally on the Continent and in England. But in these the French imitation has not been faithful. The Germans only propose a military problem—the attack and defence of a position. The Generals who command are merely told what they are expected to do with the forces placed at their disposal; after that they are left to decide for themselves as to the plans and execution; military umpires decide which commander has best fulfilled his task, and signal what mistakes have been made, what better dispositions might have been adopted."

COLOMBIA TO HAVE A NAVY.—Two very important decrees have been recently issued by the Executive at Bogota. One of them is intended to carry out the law restoring the Colombian navy. Four vessels are to be purchased or built without delay. They must have modern artillery, and in all other respects be equal to the requirements of the service assigned to them by the law organizing the navy. Contracts shall be entered into with competent foreigners who may be willing to put themselves at the service of the Republic in this particular line. Two navy-yards are to be established, one at Cartagena and another at Panama, under the management of practical men, who may be selected either in Colombia or abroad. Two of the vessels will be school ships, and practical lessons in ship building will be taught at the navy-yards. The sum of \$600,000 is appropriated for the purpose of establishing this navy. The other decree provides for the organization of the 4th Division of the Colombian army in view of complications possibly arising which may threaten Colombia's dignity and her territory.

AMONG the methods tried for ascertaining the law of motion of a projectile in the bore of a gun, is the following, contrived by M. Seibert: In the axis of a cylindrical hollow projectile he fixes a metallic rod of square section, which serves as a guide to a moveable mass. This mass, or runner, carries a small tuning-fork, the prongs of which terminate in two small metallic feathers, which make undulatory traces on one of the faces of the rod (blackened for this purpose with smoke) as the runner is displaced along the rod. The runner, it will be understood, is situated at first in the front part of the projectile, and while the latter is driven forward remains in place, the rod of the projectile moving through it. The escape of a small wedge between the prongs of the fork at the moment of commencing motion sets the fork in vibration. It can be easily shown that, owing to the very high speed imparted to the projectile, the displacement in space of the inert mass, through friction and passive resistances, which tend to carry it forward with the projectile, is such as may be quite neglected. So that the relative motion of the mass recorded by the tuning-fork may be considered exactly equal and opposite to the motion of the projectile. A study of the curves produced guide to the laws of the motion and of the pressures developed by the charge. Evidently the motion of a projectile as it buries itself in sand or other resistant medium may be similarly determined.

THE NAVY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, President and Com'dr-in-Chief
RICHARD W. THOMPSON, Secretary of the Navy.

JOHN W. ROSS, Chief Clerk.

DAVID D. PORTER, Admiral of the Navy.

STEPHEN C. ROWAN, Vice-Admiral of the Navy.

Chiefs of Bureaus.

BUREAU OF ORDINANCE—Commodore William N. Jeffers, chief; Commander Alex. H. McCormick, assistant.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING—Commodore Earl English, chief.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION—Commodore (relative rank) William B. Whiting, chief.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS—Commodore (relative rank) Richard L. Law, chief.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY—Surgeon-General Philip S. Wales, chief (with relative rank of Commodore); Surgeon Adrian Hudson, assistant.

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING—Paymaster-General George F. Cutter, chief (with relative rank of Commodore).

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING—Engineer-in-Chief William H. Shock, chief (with relative rank of Commodore).

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR—Chief Naval Constructor John W. Easby, chief (with relative rank of Commodore).

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL—Colonel William B. Remy, Marine Corps.

SIGNAL OFFICE—Commodore Clark H. Wells, chief.

HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE—Captain J. C. F. de Krafz, superintendent.

NAVAL OBSERVATORY—Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, *supt.*

NAVAL ASTRONOMY—Rear-Admiral John C. Howell.

NAVAL ACADEMY—Rear-Admiral George B. Balch.

FLAG OFFICERS ABOARD.

NORTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral R. H. Wyman.

SOUTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral Andrew Bryson.

EUROPEAN STATION—Rear-Admiral John C. Howell.

PACIFIC STATION—Rear-Admiral Thomas H. Stevens.

ASIATIC STATION—Rear-Admiral J. M. B. Chize.

COMMANDANTS NAVY-YARDS AND STATIONS.

Commodore John C. Beaumont, Portsmouth, N. H.

Commodore George M. Ransom, Boston, Mass.

Commodore George H. Cooper, New York.

Commodore Peirce Crocker, League Island, Penn.

Commodore Thomas Patlison, Washington, D. C.

Commodore Aaron K. Hughes, Norfolk, Va.

Captain George E. Belknap, Pensacola, Fla.

Commodore E. R. Colbourn, Mare Island.

Commodore Edward Simpson, Naval Station, New London, Ct.

Captain J. E. Jouett, Nav. Sta., Ft. Royal, P. O. Beaufort, S. C.

COMMANDANT MARINE CORPS.

Colonel Commandant, Charles G. McCawley.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

Iron-clads are indicated by a star (*); a. s. stands for Asiatic station; e. s., European station; n. a. s., North Atlantic station; p. s., Pacific station; s. a. s., South Atlantic station; s. s., special service.

The iron-clad *Ajax*, Lt.-Comdr. Chas. F. Schmitz; *Catekill*, Lt. Jos. Marthon; *Lehigh*, Lieut.-Comdr. Geo. R. Durand; *Manhattan*, Lieut. Wm. W. Rhoades; *Manhattan*, Lieut.-Comdr. C. M. Anthony, are laid up at Brandon, Va.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns (p. s.), Commander John A. Howell. Stationed on the coast of Peru.

ALARM*, torpedo boat (s. a.), Lieut. Robert M. G. Brown. New York.

ALASKA, 3d rate, 12 guns (p. s.), Capt. George Brown. En route to Samoan Islands.

ALERT, 3d rate, (a. s.) 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. L. Huntington. Left Yokohama, Sept. 8, for Chefoo. Commander Huntington reports that while on a surveying cruise in the Pacific, south of Fort St. John and the Bova Islands, on approaching the island of San Alessandro, his attention was called to a strange appearance on the water, apparently ten miles distant. A volume of vapor was rising as though some vessel was blowing off steam. This was followed by an appearance of breakers, and while some of the officers were discussing the probable cause, some thinking it was the blowing and breaching of a school of whales, the question was definitely settled by the upheaval of an immense black mass. As the ship approached the submarine volcano the black masses thrown up were distinguished as mud and ashes. The upheavals were accompanied by dull reports, like those from submarine mines, and by an odor of sulphur. Several days were spent in making the reconnaissance. Commander Huntington says he did not think it prudent to approach the volcano in the *Alect*, but a boat was lowered and pulled within a hundred yards of it. A reef or island is in process of formation. Soundings were obtained in from five to twenty-nine fathoms. The water was full of ashes and mud, and some of this and one specimen of the bottom were brought on board. The volcano bears north, 44 degrees west, distant three miles from the landing place on the southwest end of the island. At night flames were noticed issuing from the volcano. The report of Commander Huntington has been referred to Capt. De Krafz, in charge of the hydrographic section of the Bureau of Navigation, and the change will be made on the charts.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns (n. a. s.), Commander Arthur R. Yates. Sailed from Portsmouth, N. H., for Hampton Roads. Arrived Oct. 4.

ANHELOUT, 3d rate, 6 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Mortimer L. Johnson. At Tientsin, Sept. 8.

COLORADO, 1st rate, 30 guns, Capt. Bancroft Gherardi. Receiving ship, New York.

CONSTITUTION, 3d rate, sails, 18 guns (s. a.), Captain Oscar F. Stanton. Arrived at Hampton Roads, Oct. 5.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, 4 guns (s. a.), Commander Chas. McGregor. Washington, D. C.

FORTUNE, 4th rate, 3 guns (s. s.), Pilot George Glass. Norfolk, Va. Is having her boilers repaired.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Joseph Fyffe. Receiving ship, Norfolk.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander James O'Kane. Dropped down to Hampton Roads from the naval anchorage Sept. 24. The following are her officers: Commander, James O'Kane; Lieut.-Commander, Joshua Bishop; Lieutenants, Henry W. Lyon, C. B. Gill, J. F. Moser, D. D. V. Stuart, and H. O. Bittenhouse; Master, Austin M. Knight; Midshipmen, V. S. Nelson, T. S. Rodgers, and Geo. F. Ormsby; Cadet Midshipmen, W. C. P. Muir, Frank W. Bowden, Fred. R. Brainard, Walter G. Richardson, and Howard H. Bullitt; Surgeon, Grove S. Beardsley; P. A. Surgeon, Geo. C. Lippincott; Paymaster, Edwin Putnam; Chief Engineer, H. B. Nones; P. A. Engineers, Wm. H. Harris and Henry Herwig; Cadet Engineers, A. W. Stahl and A. T. Woods; 1st Lieut. Marines, B. R. Russell; Pay Clerk, H. T. Yarell; Boatswain, Daniel Ward; Gunner, John Gaskins; Carpenter, Henry Bigby; Sailmaker, S. H. Boutwell.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 29 guns, Capt. Wm. P. McCann. Receiving ship, Mare Island.

INTREPID, torpedo boat, (s. a.), Lieut. Francis H. Delano. New York.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails 12 guns (s. a.), Comdr. Henry Glass. Sitka, Alaska. Commander L. A. Beardslee, in a despatch to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Sitka, Sept. 12, gives an account of affairs in Alaska. In company with Major Wm. Gouverneur Morris, special agent Treasury Department, he had visited, in a small steamer, a number of the more important of the Indian tribes inhabiting the coasts of the inland waters, for the purpose of settling peaceably sundry impending difficulties. He was absent fourteen days—the chiefs of several tribes were interviewed—one of the difficulties was settled, two more prevented, and much useful hydrographic information obtained. The past summer has been unusually cold and rainy, the cause of which is attributed to the immense fall of snow last winter and the snow covered hills. Commander Beardslee represents that the country needs a civil law which will not too abruptly overturn the laws and customs which the Indians hold sacred. A steam gunboat is essential to maintaining such a law. The mail steamer *California*, which arrived at Sitka Sept. 11, brought as passengers Pay Director H. Bridge and wife, and Commander Henry Glass, who relieved Commander Beardslee on Sept. 13 of the command of this vessel. The latter has since arrived at San Francisco.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. Henry F. Pickens. Left Hampton Roads, Oct. 7, for Baltimore, Md., to participate in the sesqui-centennial celebration of that city.

LAOKAWANNA, 2d rate, 11 guns (p. s.), Capt. James H. Gillis. At Callao, Aug. 16.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. Francis M. Bunce. At Montevideo, Aug. 28. On Aug. 20, two cutters, with thirty men, in charge of Lieut.-Commander McGowan, were sent to assist in extinguishing a fire on board the Italian bark *Benvenuto*, of Genoa, loaded with coal from Glasgow. The bark took fire during the morning at her anchorage and had been towed to the outer harbor. Efforts to extinguish the fire by pumping in water proved unavailing, and the carpenter of the *Marion* was sent on board and scuttled her—the bark sinking in eighteen feet of water. The party from the *Marion* continued at work during the night, and at 8 a. m. returned on board, the fire having been subdued. The master of the bark, captain of the port, and agent of insurance company returned thanks for the assistance rendered.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns (s. a. lakes), Comdr. Albert Kautz. Arrived at Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 3.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 40 guns, Capt. Stephen B. Luce. Apprentice ship. Leaves New York in time to be at Hampton Roads, Va., on Oct. 10.

MONOGACY, 3d rate, 6 guns (s. a.), Comdr. Chas. S. Cotton. At Chefoo, Sept. 3.

MONTAUK, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. George M. Book. Washington, D. C.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 2d rate, sails, 15 guns, Capt. James E. Jouett. Store ship, Port Royal.

NIPISIC, 3d rate, (s. s.) 6 guns, Comdr. C. M. Schoonmaker. At Constantinople.

ONWARD, 4th rate, 3 guns (p. s.), Lieut.-Comdr. Thomas M. Gardner. Store ship. At Chimboté.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers (s. a.), Lieut.-Comdr. James G. Green. At Kobe, Sept. 3.

PASSAIC, 4th rate, 3 guns, Comdr. Jas. D. Graham. Receiving ship, Washington.

PAWNEE, 3d rate, sails, (n. a. s.), Mate Jos. Reid. Hospital ship, Port Royal, S. C.

PENSAOLA, 2d rate, 22 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. B. B. Taylor. Still at Navy-yard, Mare Island. Rear-Admiral Thos. H. Stevens relieved Rear-Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers of the command of the Pacific Station on Oct. 1.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Commander A. S. Crowninshield. Training ship. On way to Hampton Roads.

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns (n. a. s.), Capt. Daniel L. Braine. Arrived at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Aug. 30. Undergoing repairs, and has been temporarily detached from Rear-Admiral Wyman's command.

QUINNEBAG, 3d rate, 8 guns (s. a.), Comdr. Norman H. Farquhar. On the way from Villefranche to Smyrna.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. a.), Capt. A. E. K. Benham. At Yokohama, Sept. 3.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Robley D. Evans. Training ship. Arrived at Fortress Monroe, Oct. 1.

SHENANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. Robert F. R. Lewis. At Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Sept. 3.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Captain Henry Erben. N. Y. School ship. At Newport, R. I.

SWATARA, 3d rate, (s. s.) 8 guns, Commander W. T. Sampson. Arrived at Yokohama, Aug. 28.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 2 howitzers (s. a.), Lieut. David G. Melchitz. Left New London, Oct. 6, for New York.

TIOONDEROGA, 2d rate, 9 guns (s. a.), Comdr. Bartlett J. Cromwell. At Nagasaki. Expected at San Francisco early in November.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. D. B. Harmony. At New York Navy-yard, repairing. To be at Hampton Roads by October 10.

A Pleasant Entertainment.—A grand complimentary ball was given by the crew of this ship at the West Side Germania Assembly Rooms, Twenty-sixth street and Seventh avenue, New York, on Friday evening, Oct. 1, to which were invited the friends and families of the crew residing in or around New York and Brooklyn. The grand march was started at 9.30 p. m. sharp, and 150 couples participated in it. The music was furnished by Carey's well-known band. The caterer for the occasion was F. Kasefang, whose efforts to please were fully appreciated. The uniform worn was white frocks and blue pants. The ball terminated at 6.10 a. m. Everybody was pleased with the manner in which the men conducted themselves. The following named men of the crew had general charge: Chas. Gray, President; Jas. R. Lamb, Vice-President; John Hackett, Treasurer; W. H. Klinger, Secretary; C. H. B. Appleton, Sergeant-at-Arms; M. Donohue, Asst. Sergeant-at-Arms; B. Gartland, Floor Manager; F. Bernard, Asst. Floor Manager.

TRENTON, 2d rate, 11 guns (f. s. e. s.), Captain Walter W. Queen. Left Leghorn, on September 20, for Genoa. Captain Queen reports to the Navy Department the humane and brave conduct of John Russell, seaman, and Philip Moore, seaman, who on the evening of Sept. 21 fearlessly jumped overboard in the harbor of Genoa and rescued from drowning a shipmate, Hans Paulson, ordinary seaman. While hoisting the 3d cutter the after-fall became unhooked and precipitated Paulson, who was unable to swim, into the water. He had scarcely reached the water when the two men named sprang from the rail and supported him until a boat could reach the party.

VANDALLIA, 2d rate, 8 guns (n. a. s.), Captain Richard W. Meade. Left Hampton Roads, Oct. 7, for Baltimore, Md., to participate in the sesqui-centennial celebration of that city.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. S. Livingston Breese. Receiving ship, Boston.

WACHUSETT, 3d rate, 7 guns (s. a.), Comdr. Byron Wilson. Sailed from Callao, Aug. 15, for Valparaiso, with U. S. Minister Christiancy on board.

WYANDOTTE, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. Conway H. Arnold. Washington.

WYOMING, 3d rate, 7 guns (s. a.), Comdr. Silas Casey. Was at Leghorn at last dates, undergoing repairs.

YANTIC, 4th rate, 4 guns (s. a.), Commander Merrill Miller. Washington. Was put in commission Oct. 2.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Norfolk *Virginian* reports that "there is a good deal of sickness in the Navy-yard, of the ague and fever type, the crew of the steamship *Powhatan*, now in the dry dock, being particularly affected. It is thought that this sickness is due to the proximity of the stagnant water in the timber dock, which has for some time been very unclean, owing to the drainage into it."

A new armor-clad corvette, of 4,200 tons, for the Argentine navy, named the *Almirante Brown*, after the naval commander, was successfully launched on Wednesday at Poplar, on the Thames. She is fitted with steel-faced plates.

A despatch from Minister Lowell at London says that he has obtained by the courtesy of Lord Granville, from the archives of the Lords of the Admiralty, the original official reports, never made public, of Captain Lloyd and other officers of the British navy who commanded the ships of war composing the British squadron that attacked the United States private armed brig *General Armstrong* at the battle of Fayal, Sept. 26, 1814. The despatch is addressed to Colonel Samuel C. Reid, the son of Captain Reid, who commanded the *Armstrong*. These documents, with the report of the British Consul at Fayal at the time, fully decide the long-disputed question as to the liability of the Portuguese government to this government for permitting the violation of the neutrality laws in her port. The subject was for years the topic of correspondence between the United States and Portugal, and was left to the arbitration of Louis Napoleon, who, not having before him this evidence, nor the previous admissions of Portugal, decided in favor of Portugal, and thus this government became liable to the claimants of the vessel and its officers and crew.

The courts uniformly shown to this country by Russia indicate that it is the prospect of hostilities with China that prompted a refusal of the request made on behalf of the Navy Department several months ago for permission to establish temporarily a station for the use of a small astronomical party at Vladivostok. It was from that point that observations were taken during the transit of Venus, but since they are believed to have been less correct than scientific interests required, the Navy Department made their request in order that accurate measurements of some longitudes might be had by telegraph from that point south through China, Japan, and the East Indies. The project has not, however, been abandoned. Preparations will be made for the measurements, and it is not doubted that another point approaching, if not equal in desirability to Vladivostok, can be secured. An expedition has already been planned which will start out in the spring under Lieut.-Commander F. M. Green, who is to have charge of the measurements. So no appreciation to be entertained at present that the work will not be successfully prosecuted. If peace should be maintained, it is believed the measurements can be taken from Vladivostok.

Commodore William N. Jeffers, Acting Secretary of the Navy, writes to the Mayor of Baltimore as follows: "The department has directed the ships of war *Vandalia* and *Kearsarge* to proceed to Baltimore for the purpose of taking part in the 150th anniversary. The commanding officers of these ships have been instructed to communicate with you in order to make the necessary arrangements. On communication with the colonel commandant of the United States Marine Corps, it is found that it will be impossible to send a battalion of marines. So many ships have recently been fitted out, but a handful remain to guard public property, and these would make no show in a procession." Col. Charles G. McCawley, commanding the Marine Corps, says in a letter to Commodore Jeffers, that they can furnish four drummers, four fifers, and five trumpeters upon application to the commanding officers, marine barracks, and that upon looking at the small number of men at Annapolis and the Navy-yard in Washington, he cannot see how any can be sent from either place.

The Navy Department has received, after more than a year's lapse of time, a letter left by Lieut. De Long at a point in Siberia, and at length carried by natives to Russian government officers. It is as follows:

UNITED STATES ARCTIC STEAMER *JEANETTE*,
CAPE SERGE KAMEN, August 29, 1879.

This vessel stopped in here this day at five p. m. to endeavor to learn something about the Swedish exploring expedition under the command of Professor Nordenskjöld.

We arrived at St. Lawrence Bay on the 25th inst., and learned from the natives there that a steamer, which had wintered in Kalinitchin Bay, had come to St. Lawrence Bay and remained one day, sailing three months before our arrival for home by the way of the Kamchatkan coast. Her captain was an old man with a white beard and he did not speak English. Two officers on board did speak English; and there was an officer, who was a Russian, who spoke the Tchukchik language like a native. With this last officer, who was named Harpich (?), the natives spoke, and were told the ship was a Swiss (?) ship, which was going home, having wintered in Kalinitchin Bay.

We left St. Lawrence Bay at half-past seven p. m. August 27, to come here, because this is the place at which Nordenskjöld is last reported to be, and because I was requested by Mr. Sibirkoff, of St. Petersburg, to leave papers here for Capt. Bengtsson, who commands the steamer *Nordenskjöld*, now on her way here from Europe.

The officers and men under my command are all well, and we expect to sail to-night for Wrangell Land, via Kalinitchin Bay. Please communicate this news of us to the Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C., United States of America. Yours, Wm. De Long, Lieutenant U. S. Navy, Commanding American Arctic Expedition.

The British Museum is about to be enriched by a collection of Natural History specimens made by the officers of her Majesty's surveying ship *Alert*, which has been for some months engaged in making a complete survey of the Straits of Magellan.

COSTA RICA has ordered the Jefe Politico of Golfo Dulce to restore the state of affairs which existed in the territory of Puntó Burica previous to July, 1879, when Costa Rica forcibly assumed control of that place. Costa Rica thus withdraws from her pretensions to Colombian territory pending the settlement of the boundary question.

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

Oct. 4.—Lieutenant George A. Colhoun, to duty in the Equipment Department at the Navy-yard, New York.

Oct. 6.—Chaplain George A. Crawford, to the Richmond, Asiatic Station, per steamer of the 18th of November from San Francisco.

Gunner John Russell, to the Powhatan, at Norfolk, Va., on the 12th of October.

Oct. 7.—Lieut. H. G. O. Colby, to report to the Secretary of the Treasury for special duty preparatory to being ordered to command the Coast Survey schooner *Eagle*.

DETACHED.

Oct. 6.—Chaplain Richard Hayward, from the Richmond on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Gunner Samuel Cross, from the Powhatan on the 12th of October, and ordered to the Shenandoah, South Atlantic Station, per steamer of November 5.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Commander Allen D. Brown, attached to the Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I., for three weeks from October 15.

To Lieutenant-Commander George B. Durand, commanding the *Lehigh*, at Brandon, Va., for one month from October 26.

To Lieutenant George B. Livingston, for six months, with permission to leave the United States.

To Lieutenant L. G. Spalding, for six months, with permission to leave the United States.

To Lieutenant Wm. H. Webb, attached to the Navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla., from October 20 to December 1.

To Ensign Lucius Flynn, for five months.

To Surgeon Joseph Hugg, attached to the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., for three weeks from October 2.

To Pay Director Chas. W. Abbot, attached to the Navy-yard, Boston, for three weeks from October 15.

To Mate Lewis M. Melcher, attached to the *Nina*, for one month from October 7.

To Sailmaker Nicholas Lynch, attached to the Navy-yard, Washington, from October 11 to 25.

LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave of Commodore Louis C. Sartori (retired list), at present in Verona, Italy, has been extended one year, with permission to remain in Europe.

The leave of Lieutenant W. W. Rhoades, in charge of *Bellevue* Magazine, Washington, has been extended two weeks.

LIST OF DEATHS.

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending Oct. 6, 1880:

George O'Connor, master-at-arms, September 30, Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MARINE CORPS.

ORDERED.

Sept. 28.—Capt. Wm. R. Brown and Second Lieutenant Wm. P. Biddle, to report to Captain James Forney as members of the Board of Survey which convened in Philadelphia on the 30th of September.

COMMISSIONED.

Second Lieutenant Joseph Nicholson, to be a First Lieutenant in the Marine Corps from May 14, 1880.

MR. BARNABY'S THEORY OF THE IRONCLAD FLEET OF THE FUTURE.—To make one vessel absolutely proof against gun, torpedo, and ram has already been decided to be economically impracticable. The only floating body—certainly not a ship—yet devised to fulfil all these functions is the circular ironclad of Lieutenant Goulaeff—300 feet in diameter, with an ironclad bottom, y hat, then, shall be done to meet this difficulty? Mr. Barnaby met the case in the most ingenious manner by proposing to send forth powerfully-armed and heavily-armed vessels to do the real heavy business of naval warfare. He would also send as tenders, or consort, to the large ironclad a number of smaller vessels—swift, handy, and armed with the torpedo. These would defend the large ironclad from the attacks of swifter vessels than herself carrying torpedoes and fitted with rams. Indeed, as Mr. Barnaby said: "It only needs high speed and armor defence in the torpedo ship to give her control over the situation, and enable her to come down upon her adversary in the open day and deliver her fatal blows; and, under the cover of darkness, she would not even need armor. The attack, moreover, of several fast unarmored rams or torpedo ships upon a somewhat slower armored ship, although involving the probable destruction of some of the attacking vessels, would still expose the armored ship to fatal blows." This risk should never be encountered alone, and so Mr. Barnaby proposed to bring these assailants to bay by the consorts of the large vessel, leaving the latter to employ her heavy guns with effect. These proposals were received in the most favorable manner at the time. From no quarter did a word of dissent proceed, but all agreed in congratulating the Director of the Naval Construction upon having solved the problem of the proper constitution of our ironclad fleets. Four years have elapsed; the conditions of naval warfare are in all respects the same as they were then, except that the torpedo is, if anything, a more terrible weapon than it ever was. Our costly ironclads—our *Invincibles*, *Devastations*, *Thunderers*—and the rest—are, notwithstanding their thick coats of iron and steel mail, and their heavy guns, exposed to speedy disablement, if not actual destruction at the hands of an enemy possessed of these swift, handy torpedo rams. But where are the consorts which Mr. Barnaby thought so necessary four years ago? Are we to wait until war is some day declared before we proceed to put in hand a class of vessels which we should require at once?—*Broad Arrow*.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

D. S. asks the name of the captain commanding Rear Admiral Didiot's flagship in New York Harbor in June 1867, and also the name of Rear Admiral C. H. A. Desaulles de Freycinet's captain of flagship in July 1880. ANSWER.—The Navy Department records afford no information on these subjects. Didiot's flagship was in New York in June, 1867, when the ironclad *Onondaga* was sold to the French Government by Quintard. The *New York Herald* no doubt contains the information desired.

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Geo. Sykes, U. S. Army; Brig.-Gen. I. N. Palmer, U. S. Army,
Omaha, Neb.; Brigadier-General L. P. Graham, U. S. Army;
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A BRITISH officer, in a letter from Candahar, thus
describes the meeting between General Brooke and
General Burrows, who with the remnants of his army
was beating a harassed retreat from the field of
Khush-i-Nakhud: "About 8 o'clock we met what was
at once the rear guard and the main body. Poor
General Burrows broke down utterly when he met
Brooke, and so did the others when I spoke to them.
The poor General was utterly crushed and broken, his
sword tied up in a knot and his voice gone. He be-
haved splendidly, and personally saved the lives of
three officers."

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any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that we may give
the matter our immediate attention.

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COAST DEFENCE.

IT is nothing new to find the responsible officers of Gov-
ernment treating the question of coast defence with
the seriousness it deserves. The records of the engineer
and ordnance officers are full of evidences that the
official guardians of our safety are not covering them-
selves with blithed delusions, but are fully alive to our
dangers and their remedy. But in a country of popu-
lar government it is almost equally necessary that
other agencies should be aroused if we would
impress the average Congressman, active enough in
political questions, but slower to move in things that
have only a distant future application. Such agencies
are popular sentiment and the public press. Even these
have lately waked up to the fact that our Government
is pursuing a reckless and shortsighted policy in
neglecting the proper armament of its coast. The cause
for this somewhat sudden outburst appears to be the
threatened bombardment of Lima from the sea. Lima,
it is well known, is an inland city, with its seaport at
Callao, which appears to be four or five miles distant in
a straight line, and it was asserted that the allies were
preparing to reduce the capital of Peru from their ships
and without making a landing. The feasibility of the
performance, considered as a really effective bombard-
ment, and also the propriety of throwing shells from
ships into an inland, unwallied town, without making
other attempts to reduce it, are both doubtful. The
only injury that could possibly be received would be
the destruction of non-combatants and their property.

We believe the intention of attacking Lima in this
manner has been abandoned, or postponed, if ever
entertained, but the rumor of it was quite enough to
arouse the attention of thoughtful persons to the simi-
larity in the situations of Lima and New York. Des-
pite the distance, there is no doubt that shells can be
thrown from the sea into Lima. It would probably be
censured, but as an artillery feat it can be done. At
New York the distance from the outer bay is greater;
but, on the other hand, there is a deep channel to the
city wharves, and this might be forced. To meet the
danger we rely principally upon torpedoes, fixed and
moveable, and secondarily upon mortars and upon XV.
inch smooth-bores, with some few rifles. The situation
undoubtedly requires, as a measure of the commonest
precaution, the addition of three things, all attainable
at a moderate cost: first, the completion of the fort at
Sandy Hook; second, the construction of a few small
but heavily armored floating batteries carrying the
largest rifled guns; third, the armament of the forts
with a fair proportion of the most powerful rifled can-
non that can be made.

Of these improvements the first and second offer no
especial difficulties. They are but details which are

entirely within the scope of appliances we are already
supplied with. But the armament of rifled cannon im-
plies a change in our policy for which we are not pre-
pared in actual resources, whatever may have been done
in preliminary plans. It is a change that involves an
immediate controversy between those who would have
a government arms factory and those who prefer the
employment of private makers, or the contract system.
It is well known that of the great powers England has
clung tenaciously to the government factory, Germany
has employed the private maker, we believe, exclusively,
and France and Russia do both. The United States has
solved the question as to rifled arms by having neither
public nor private makers. This result is not surpris-
ing. We doubt if the money to build an American
Woolwich could be extracted from Congress under any
conditions but those of actual war, and its support in
time of peace would require a yearly struggle with Con-
gress most disastrous to necessary interests of the Army.
Whether best for itself or not, the contract system is
probably the only one which public sentiment in this
country will support.

The respective merits of public and private works
have lately been under discussion in England, where the
achievements of KRUPP and ARMSTRONG in producing
the heaviest artillery have brought Woolwich under
pretty sharp fire both in and out of Parliament. The
activity of Woolwich is well known. It has employed
the best agents and spent vast sums in the conduct of
the most thorough course of experiment ever under-
taken, but in spite of all this effort it has not succeeded
in making itself the authority or even the leader in
English arms construction. Its very system of manu-
facture is, it is urged, borrowed from Sir WILLIAM
ARMSTRONG. It took breech-loaders from him and
abandoned them for muzzle-loaders after the French
had used the latter with such effect in the Austrian war.
It has seen the muzzle-loaders again vanquished by their
breech-loading rivals in the Franco-German war, and
has turned back to its first love. Breech-loaders are
again in fashion, though their adoption is a surrender on
the part of Woolwich, which submissively falls into line
only after every great power outside of England and the
United States has adopted them.

In spite of all its expenditure and its generous en-
couragement of ability Woolwich has failed to be a
leader even in its own country. Private manufacturers
have outstripped it, and if it could enter the open
market as a seller of guns, there is little likelihood that
its products could maintain themselves either in price or
performance against those of ARMSTRONG and KRUPP.

In its history and its present condition Woolwich is a
standing warning to our own people. It has proved
that with all the activity of England as a military and
naval power there is a field of experience that is wider
still—the world. It is not only that the lavishness and dar-
ing exhibited at Shoeburyness have been less tremendous
than the stern and uncompromising lessons of war, for
these have been the possession of Woolwich authorities
as of other makers; but it is the use that has been
made of common facts. The capital at command of
Woolwich outmatches the capital of the largest private
concern, as a pound outmatches a farthing; its business
was immense, continuous, and assured. With these
enormous advantages it has been beaten by men who
had to bid in the open market for business, and who
would be unseated both in reputation and capital by
failure.

Could we in America hope to do better? Can we
build a Government factory that will be as persistent in
its methods, as sagacious in its practice, as the great
private makers? And if a government factory is shown
to be tagging behind private makers, if it is a copyist
instead of an originator, if under its leadership a country
is the last to adopt an improvement, falling into line
only after all others have ranged themselves, would
Congress sustain it? To the last question there is but
one answer. The machinery would soon be rusting in
its place. We fear that the example of Woolwich will
for scores of years to come be fatal to any project for
establishing similar works here. It has not proved an
infallible or even a very valuable guide to England, the
policy of which seems to have been shaped more by
the private makers it refused to employ than by its own
officials.

In this country we stand in the most imminent need
of an armament of heavy rifled guns. We neither have
the guns nor the means of making them with proper
speed, and we are not likely to get them in any way
but by the contract system. Best or worst, if we
understand the temper of Congress, that is the only
road to reach the desired goal. If it is followed
willingly we think a respectable appropriation can be
obtained and a beginning made toward averting a great
public danger. That the danger is great both the

authorities and public sentiment agree, and it is possible that in this happy juncture may be found the means of cure and the willingness to use it.

THE NATIONAL FLAG.

In these days of the utilitarian spirit, when it is seriously proposed by some military writers to take away regimental colors, partly on the ground of their cumbersomeness in campaigning, and partly on the ground of their being either made the centre of fire or else the occasion of disordered lines or undue sacrifices of life in the effort to defend or capture them, Rear-Admiral PREBLE's valuable work,* whose title-page so fully expresses its aim and scope, is a powerful plea on the other side.

As the second edition of an interesting and valuable work already well-known, we shall not need to do more than call attention to it on the part of those not already familiar with its contents. The first edition was published eight years since; and since then typographical errors and mistakes of fact have been eliminated, additional information collected, and the book made to assume that position as a standard authority to which it is unquestionably entitled. In addition a cognate department, that of national songs and famous documents, has been added, thus increasing the value of the work. "The aim of the book," says the author, with an eloquent simplicity, "is to perpetuate and intensify a love for our Union, through the flag which symbolizes it." And the many quotations from the illustrious of all ages which Rear-Admiral PREBLE intersperses in his book, show that the highest and the humblest, the trained logician and the cautious diplomat as well as the enthusiastic school boy and the untutored sailor or soldier, acknowledge the magic of the country's flag and the wealth of meaning of which it is the token and the emblem.

For ourselves we should be sorry to see the calculations of the cost of carrying and defending the colors made a serious objection to maintaining them. "There are two things holy—the flag which represents military honor and the law which represents the national right," says VICTOR HUGO, as cited in the book before us. And certain it is that any one who has lived through the stormy times of our war for the Union, can never forget how well the national flag typified emotions that could not find utterance in fitting words, and called together its defenders as by an enchanter's wand. Admiral PREBLE points out one fact that we think will be new to many readers, and that is, that our Stars and Stripes are older than the present flag of Great Britain and of Spain and of Portugal, or than the tricolor of France, to say nothing of the flags of Germany and Italy, established quite recently, and the flags of the South American States, mostly modelled on our own.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

CIVIL ENGINEER A. G. MENOCAL, U. S. N., on Wednesday evening of the present week, gave to the American Society of Civil Engineers, in New York, a very important statement in regard to the results of his recent surveys of the Nicaragua canal route. It will be remembered that two lines were located for the canal between Lake Nicaragua and the Pacific—one from the mouth of the River Lajas, on the lake, to the port of Brito; the other from the mouth of the River Del Medio to the same point. The difference in the two courses was entirely between the lake and lock No. 1, and west of that the location was the same in both. The difference of length was not great, but the cutting for the latter would be much deeper and the cost greater by several millions. Still, on account of the better surface drainage, the Del Medio route was favored. But now Engineer Menocal has discovered that the River Grande, on the Lajas route, may be turned into the lake, thereby leaving the valley which it now occupies by its channel across the divide free for the canal. This has caused a total change of route back to the Lajas, and thus there will be a saving of \$8,742,634. The cost of the dam and channel for the Grande would be about \$1,689,913, so that the net saving would be \$7,052,721. The height assumed in this way for the summit level, 110.63 feet, would also bring a decrease in the expense of blasting under water and dredging of 2,890,980 cubic yards, at an estimated price of \$1,356,900.

In the second place, we find Mr. Menocal noting that in the original plan for slackwater navigation it was proposed to build four dams on the River San Juan

varying from twenty-one to thirty-two feet above the bottom, and three short canals with locks to connect the reaches. An excellent site has been found above the River San Carlos, where a single dam of over two thousand feet in length and fifty-nine feet in height will secure an uninterrupted river navigation of more than sixty-three miles, or a continuous summit level of more than one hundred and thirty miles between the first locks on either side. Here is achieved not only a reduction in cost but an increase in the depth and width of the channel.

Thirdly, Engineer Menocal discovered that by diverging the canal from the vicinity of the River San Juan at a point seven miles below the mouth of the San Carlos it would reach the harbor of Greytown by an almost straight line. By this several miles might be saved, curves necessitated by mountain spurs be avoided, and the canal be relieved from many miles of watershed. The distance thus saved is reckoned at over seven miles, while the total saving in cost from all sources is over eleven million dollars. The result of Mr. Menocal's latest surveys is certainly of high importance to those interested in the claims of this route for the interoceanic canal.

It is sometimes necessary to look to other countries to learn what is going on in our own. A writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "America is, as all would agree, an industrial country, and yet I do verily believe that not even in Germany is so much drilling, so much individual preparation made to fight in mass, and so much organization of the masses so drilled, as in America to-day. The Freemasons, a most important body here, are always on the drill; then there is the militia—quite a separate organization, of course—the Army of the Great Republic (a Republican organization), of which Grant is the head, which has its customs and meeting places, and other organizations of various kinds. In addition to these there are the working class unions and socialist bodies, most powerful in Chicago, and they drill, too. It has come upon one as a sort of revelation. What are they all after? Ask them, and they cannot tell you, except, perhaps, the socialists, and they are hazy enough as to what they want. Most of those whom I have inquired of as to what this access of military furor means had not even noticed it until I asked the question, and then they admitted that it is so and that it is very odd." Very odd, indeed—quite so. The puzzle is to know where this extraordinary traveller has been, and what he has seen, in order to come upon such a revelation.

1st LIEUT. A. B. DYER, Adjutant of the 4th U. S. Artillery, stationed at Presidio, San Francisco, has compiled a pamphlet, giving the substance of General Orders of the War Department from 1866 up to General Orders 51, of 1880. The subjects are arranged under appropriate headings, alphabetically arranged, and, in the present condition of the Army regulations of 1863, modified, amended and altered as they are by subsequent orders and decisions, will be found to be a useful companion for regimental adjutants and others who are charged with kindred duties.

THE hundredth anniversary of the battle of King's Mountain has been celebrated during the past week, with much enthusiasm, by many thousands of people. The eminence is situated in South Carolina, very near the northern border, and many visitors assembled there came from such distant points as Atlanta. Gen. Henry J. Hunt, colonel 5th Artillery, was in charge of the military display, and reviewed all the troops. The 5th Artillery band furnished music.

THE death of Benjamin Peirce, the greatest mathematician that America has produced, will be learned with regret in the Navy. He was born in Salem, 1809, and was therefore at time of his death, on Wednesday, seventy-one years old. He was tutor and professor at Harvard for nearly 50 years, and was Superintendent of the Coast Survey for some time. He was appointed in 1849 consulting astronomer to the American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac, for which he prepared a volume of lunar tables in 1852.

UNDER the head of "The Army" we give this week a list of the officers of the new General Recruiting detail, with their distribution to the various depots and rendezvous. The officers have all reported, and, with one or two exceptions, have already proceeded to their new posts of duty.

THE Peruvians certainly have not neglected to observe that torpedo warfare is a part of the warfare of the present and the future. A despatch from Panama to a business firm in New York reports that "the *Covadonga* was sunk by Peruvian torpedoes in Chancay."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7, 1880.

OFFICERS of the Army will be pleased to learn that Gen. Meigs has come out flat-footed in favor of compulsory retirement. The General has written a letter to the Secretary of State—or rather to the gentleman who was the Secretary of State a few years since—in which he gives the Secretary and the President some wholesome advice as to matters pertaining to the Army. He tells the Secretary that the Army is encumbered with a lot of old gentlemen—over sixty years of age—who are very much in the way of the efficiency of the Army, and the only way to get rid of them is to retire them and let their places be filled by younger men, etc.

It is true that this letter was written to Mr. Seward in April, 1861, or thereabouts, but we must take it for granted that the General is of the same opinion still.

This letter will be printed in the first volume of the *Rebellion Record*, which we will be able to peruse in a few weeks.

But it must not be considered that all the general officers or the chiefs of bureaus are of General Meigs's way of thinking, for we have before us a letter supposed to be written by Gen. Marcy, in which opinions quite to the contrary are expressed. The difference of date in the two letters is nearly twenty years, but that makes but little difference, as the opinions of men of sound judgment do not change after they arrive at the age of thirty—at least so Bulwer said, and he is authority.

The political assessment man now goeth his rounds among the clerks in the War and Navy Departments. A day or two ago he walked into Colonel Bob Scott's dominions at the Rebellion Record Office, and pounced upon the clerks there for two per cent. of their yearly salaries. The Colonel inquired for his authority for such a procedure, when, much to his surprise, the man drew out a letter written by Secretary Ramsey which authorized him to visit the clerks for the purpose of collecting funds for election purposes. The Colonel looked at President Hayes's order and then at the one from the Secretary, and as it was a case where the last order was the one to be obeyed, he had nothing more to say. Ante up, boys, as Simon Suggs would say; it is only \$36 for an eighteen hundred dollar clerk—but to think that Hancock might be elected after all! Truly, these are perplexing times for the clerks, who are often a month or two in arrears. EMBITT.

THE Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* telegraphs as follows, under date of Sept. 10:

"The great manoeuvres of the German army began to-day with a general parade of the Third Army Corps. The corps merely paraded and marched past before the Kaiser. No field movements of any kind took place. The troops moved well and steadily, but those who would truly judge of the German army must not be guided in their criticism by a parade alone. Even at a review the regiments move solidly, and get over the ground wonderfully quickly, but those who would judge the German soldier aright should see him, after a long and toilsome march, come to close quarters against superior numbers and turn the current of an ebbing fight. Yet even to-day some points were observed in which the German army has an advantage over many military nations. Each soldier carries a canteen, which supplies all his culinary wants and renders him independent of camp-kettles. He is also freed from the incumbrance of camp equipment. The German leaders justly hold that in European warfare, if troops are so far from the enemy that camps could be pitched, the soldiers can be safely so far scattered that they can be cantoned in the villages which are frequent in civilized countries. On the other hand, if the enemy is so near that it would be hazardous to spread the men in the villages, it would be still more dangerous to impede their freedom of movement by pitching or striking tents. Hence, in European warfare, a cumbersome mass of equipage can rarely be useful. It must frequently be baneful, and always an impediment. The experience of the last war confirmed this view. The French army suffered much in mobility through the soldiers being weighed down with *tentes d'abri* and other heavy gear. It may be safely presumed that in future wars no tents of any description will be used by the German army, but that it will depend for rest upon the village or the bivouac, according as the enemy is near at hand or far off. And there is little danger that the troops will be surprised in their villages, for their outpost duty is carefully perfected and efficiently performed. In the last war the Emperor of the French himself stated that the German cavalry, pushed forward in front of the main armies, not only veiled the movements of the German columns, but searched out and reported every action of the enemy, cut off his couriers, and intercepted his despatches. It is hardly probable that in any future war the cavalry on either side will be allowed such uncontrolled freedom. We must expect at the very beginning of a campaign to see the cavalry on both sides hurried hastily to the front. Each will endeavor to force the other back, and a preliminary cavalry warfare will be carried on for days before the heavy masses on either side can at all come into contact. Surely this is a matter to be considered carefully by those who maintain that the part of horsemen in war is played out, and that the invention of the breech-loader has marked the disappearance of the trooper. Such is not the opinion of the German staff. It holds that the functions of the mounted soldier will be as important as ever. He must more than ever be ready to traverse long distances, and he must be more independent. If the country is difficult, or he becomes involved in defiles, he cannot in future wait for infantry to come up to clear the passage for him. He must be trained to fight on foot when a bridge has to be carried or a vineyard cleared."

* History of the Flag of the United States of America, and of the Naval and Yacht Club Signals, Seals and Arms, and Principal National Songs of the United States, with a Chronicle of the Symbols, Standards, Banners, and Flags of Ancient and Modern Nations. By George Henry Preble, Rear-Admiral U. S. N. Second Revised Edition. Illustrated with Ten Colored Plates, Two Hundred Engravings on Wood, and Maps and Autographies. Boston: A. Williams and Company, 89 Washington street. 1880.

THE WARREN COURT OF INQUIRY.

On Friday, Oct. 1, the Warren Court of Inquiry, which was adjourned in July last, re-assembled, not, however, on Governor's Island, the place of its former sessions, but in the Army Building, corner of Greene and Houston streets, New York.

The last session closed the direct case of Gen. Warren, and on Friday, Major Asa Bird Gardner, as counsel for General Sheridan, presented evidence in rebuttal. General Hancock having been relieved as a member of the court, at his own request, Gen. C. C. Angur, it will be remembered, became President of the Court, with Gen. John Newton as his Associate, and Col. Loomis L. Langdon as Recorder, as before. Mr. Stickney was present as counsel for Gen. Warren. Gen. Sheridan was not present, but his brother, Capt. M. V. Sheridan, of the Lieutenant-General's staff, was at hand to aid Major Gardner.

GENERAL MACKENZIE'S TESTIMONY.

The first witness was Bvt. Brig. Gen. R. S. Mackenzie, Colonel of the 4th Cavalry. He had commanded a division of cavalry in the Army of the James when the movement in which Sheridan and Warren participated, to turn the right of Gen. Lee, began. On the day preceding the battle of Five Forks, it being understood at headquarters that Sheridan was contending with a superior force of the enemy in front of Dinwiddie, Gen. Mackenzie, about 1 o'clock p. m. was ordered to proceed to his assistance. His command reported to Sheridan at Dinwiddie that night, and advanced with his army on Five Forks on the morning of April 1. The command operated as an independent body of cavalry under the direction of Gen. Sheridan, and made the reconnaissance up the White Oak road on the right of our forces, with a view to prevent any considerable body of the enemy from reinforcing Gen. Pickett's command, which was at Five Forks. His command numbered 1,500 or 1,800 men, and operated on the right of the 5th corps. His instructions from Gen. Sheridan were to move rapidly up the White Oak road, on the right of our infantry, toward the extreme right of Gen. Lee's army, which was lying about three miles and a half from the flank of the 5th corps, and about five miles from Five Forks. In accordance with these orders the general pushed his force at a quick trot up the road, meeting no considerable body of the enemy. In executing this movement he was compelled to alter his course a little in order not to become entangled with the infantry. It was possibly 1.30 to 1.45 p. m. when the witness received an order from Gen. Sheridan to advance to the White Oak road at a point immediately upon Gen. Warren's right. He had a desperate fight in obtaining possession of the highway, which was held by the rebels in considerable force. The charge was a gallant and brilliant one, led by Major Monroe, a brave and able officer, who fell during the engagement. The command then advanced into the wood, on the north of the road, where some scattered firing was encountered. The General could not say whether the Confederates in this wood belonged to the force just expelled from the White Oak road, or whether they were the extreme left of the enemy's skirmish line. There was a light engagement in this timber land, and his forces came out on the north into the Boisseau field, from which they pushed forward to the Ford road and turned up that highway toward the point where it crossed the run in the Confederate rear. Here they found a regiment or two of the 5th corps guarding the ford against any advance of the enemy from that direction. There was some firing at this point, and Gen. Mackenzie supposed them to belong to his own division, as there was a force of his own men on the other side of the stream at a point further east. He had personally crossed the run with a portion of his command, at an earlier hour in the day, but did not penetrate more than 100 yards into the country beyond it. He was soon undeceived as to the description of the troops facing our men on the north bank of the stream, and then retraced his steps and turned down the Ford road toward the Five Forks. The battle was now practically over, and his command bivouacked for the night in the Young-Boisseau field. He personally went further to the south than his command, but the fighting was practically over. The general did not fix the hour of these operations with precision; his impression was that the events occurred between 2 and 4 o'clock p. m. "I had received orders from General Grant to report to General Sheridan, whom I found next day near Dinwiddie Court House. General Sheridan ordered me to gain possession of the Crump and White Oak roads. We met none of the enemy until we got to the junction. At that point a staff officer of General Sheridan ordered me to quicken my movements. I saw General Sheridan himself in an open field. My orders to go to the right were spoken in a manner that gave me the impression that he desired that I should act vigorously. My force numbered from 1,200 to 1,800 men. I saw the 5th corps on my left at a distance of from one to two miles. My orders were to keep on the right of the infantry and to swing around on the enemy's left. The distance marched was about fifteen miles. As we passed from Dinwiddie Court House to the White Oak road I think we passed some of the 5th corps. As nearly as I can remember it was about 2 o'clock in the afternoon."

LIEUT. ERICH TESTIMONY.

Henry C. Erich, Lieutenant in company D of the 1st regiment of Maryland Cavalry, was the next witness. On the morning of April 1, in company with Gen. Mackenzie, his regiment struck the White Oak road, about noon, but did not take part in the engagement to obtain possession of the highway. Soon after this charge was executed Gen. Mackenzie ordered the witness to take his men and reconnoitre along a lane which ran in a northerly direction, and was bordered on one side by a thick wood, and on the other by an open field. While they were executing this order, a staff officer from Gen. Sheridan galloped up and wished to know by whose instructions this was being done. The officer was told that it was by Gen. Mackenzie's command. He then ordered them to return to Gen. Mackenzie, and the general said they could follow him. The witness afterward led his command into the wood on the right, and they advanced only a short distance when they came upon a body of the enemy holding their horses. The rebels threw down their arms as the troops advanced to the charge, and ran away as fast as they could. The advance was continued until the men came into an open field occupied by the enemy. The forces had a sharp brush in the woods beyond this open field, and Lieut. Erich was unhurt. He finally extricated his men and joined General Mackenzie's command.

CAPT. ALFORD'S ACCOUNT.

Capt. Henry B. Alford, formerly of the 2d Massachusetts Cavalry, described the movements of the cavalry reserve under Gen. Gibbs after the junction with Sheridan was effected. "At this time of the battle of Five Forks I was provost marshal, but on that day I acted as aide-de-camp to Gen. Gibbs, who was ill. To the best of his recollection, the reserves which formed the rear of Sheridan's army, arrived on the ground in front of Five Forks about noon, and took a position in front of Five Forks in such a manner

as to envelop the return of the rebel works. They had held a position in the advance during the preceding day, and had been pretty well cut up. When night closed the command of Gen. Gibbs was ordered to the rear, and lay in that position during the night. When Sheridan advanced the next morning, Gen. Gibbs's command was among the last to get in motion, bearing well to the right, so as to come in on the flank of Gen. Devens and to envelop the Confederate left. Capt. Alford's impression was that it was not later than 12 o'clock when his men were formed in line of battle in the position assigned to them. The command constituted the extreme right of the dismounted cavalry. Col. Stagg's command was on the right of the reserves, but Stagg's troops were mounted and continued so during the day. There was hard fighting all the afternoon, with heavy firing. Our people were losing men constantly, and sometimes the advance posts of the enemy were in our possession and sometimes in theirs. The duty to which he was assigned by Gen. Sheridan was to observe the movements of the enemy's left and prevent them from turning our right before the 5th Corps, which was every moment expected, came out. He was constantly in motion from the time the men got into position until the 5th Corps arrived on the ground. From the position they occupied they could see the return of the rebel works (afterward assailed by the 5th Corps) through occasional rifts in the wood. Their headquarters were at Base's house, half a mile to the rear. In advancing from Dinwiddie Court-house that morning, his brigade turned up a road that joined the White Oak a little east of the rebel return. The cavalry got into position pretty early during the day, and was carrying a pretty heavy load all the afternoon, while the 5th Corps was en route. He remembered being sent back to Gen. Ayres with orders from Gen. Sheridan for the infantry to hurry on. At least a dozen such messages were transmitted by Gen. Sheridan during the afternoon; the first one probably about 1 p. m. The enemy made several ineffectual attempts to envelop the right of the cavalry and get in their rear, and witness had a tough time of it to prevent them from doing so, and thus interposing between the cavalry and infantry. Capt. Alford gave it as his impression that it was between 4.30 and 5.30 p. m. when the infantry finally advanced in line of battle across the Base plantation toward the White Oak road.

Ayres's division struck the road, then wheeled to the left and pushed rapidly across the clearing, entered the woods with a rush, and carried the angle of the works on the rebel left. As Ayres's troops came down the road, through the open ground formed by the Base plantation, they met a very heavy fire from some temporary works erected by the enemy in the edge of the woods a few rods east of the angle. The division faltered, and for a few minutes there was very serious confusion—the most serious that occurred during the day. Warren was nowhere to be seen; and so Gen. Sheridan rode across the field (Base's plantation), and personally assisted Gen. Ayres in rallying and reorganizing his lines. The General passed around in front of the infantry and made strenuous efforts to keep them from breaking. They recovered in a few minutes, and advanced in good order, the enemy giving way before them until driven behind the angle of the works, where the main body of their left lay. It was during this confusion in Ayres's division that the enemy made a last desperate but abortive attempt to penetrate between the left of the infantry and the right of the cavalry. This attempt was repulsed by Col. Stagg after a pretty severe engagement, and as Ayres came in on the right the gap was closed up, and the integrity of the Union line of battle established. After Sheridan had restored order in Ayres's division, the Union infantry pushed rapidly through the woods and carried the rebel works with a brilliant charge. Witness saw Gen. Warren only once during the day. Gen. Sheridan and Gen. Warren were then together at the rear of Base's house. Witness was near enough to hear what was said during the interview, and heard Gen. Sheridan express great displeasure at the tardiness with which the 5th Corps was advancing. Gen. Sheridan used pretty strong language; it was his recollection that the General was profane. To the best of his memory Ayres's division arrived on the ground between 4 and 5 o'clock. It was his duty to effect a connection between the cavalry right and Ayres's left, and the gap was getting very low in the West when this was finally accomplished. His impression, as before stated, was that it was about 5 o'clock when the infantry moved to the assault. He did not know what was done by Crawford during the day.

On Saturday, Oct. 2, the morning hours went to reading the record. We may here say that nearly seven hundred pages of the printed record in the case have been handed to the court by Col. Langdon, and that a couple of hundred will soon be ready. Gen. Warren was present, as on the day previous; Gen. Wesley Merritt was also present, but did not testify that day.

CAPT. H. E. WOOD.

The first witness was Capt. Henry E. Wood, who was 1st Lieutenant of Company G, 25th New York Cavalry, at the time of the battle, and promoted for gallantry. The 25th New York formed a part of the brigade commanded by Col. Stagg, which effected a junction with Sheridan on Thursday evening. About 8 o'clock the next morning they advanced up the road. The Confederates advanced in force, the firing became very heavy, and our troops fell back to G. Boisseau's house. Col. Stagg ordered witness to take Col. Maxwell's regiment and reinforce our left, which was heavily engaged. In compliance with this order witness reported to Gen. Davies, who was under a heavy fire from the enemy. In a few minutes the enemy flanked their position and they were driven out in something of a hurry. It was now about 3 o'clock p. m., and from this hour until night our troops were gradually driven back until they occupied a piece of swampy ground north of Dinwiddie Court-house. The forces engaged were those of Gen. Devens, who commanded one of Gen. Sheridan's cavalry divisions. The brigade to which Capt. Wood's regiment belonged had a pretty rough handling that day, and it was consequently ordered to the rear during the night.

The fog was just lifting the next morning when the Union troops advanced again. They did not find any opposition until they were as far north as the Adams house. There they had a very sharp engagement before the enemy's lines were broken. Near J. Boisseau's they made another stand, and held their ground obstinately. After this the Confederates retired slowly, disputing the ground at every favorable opportunity, until they were finally driven within their works covering the White Oak road. Some of the men were dismounted, but the brigade was understood to be acting as a cavalry cover for our right, which was occupied by the reserve brigade, commanded by Gen. Gibbs. Stagg's brigade was almost directly in front of timberland occupied by the rebels. The firing was scattering; there was no regular engagement. Capt. Wood was sent by Col. Stagg to obtain further orders from Gen. Merritt. The General ordered him to ride back to Stagg's headquarters and tell him not to attack until they heard heavy infantry firing on their right. It was nearly 5 o'clock when the order was given to advance and the charge sounded. The brigade went over the rebel

works, carrying everything before them; and they were all mixed together, Union cavalry, infantry, and prisoners, for the next ten minutes.

Questioned by Mr. Gardner—I was in a position to see the infantry—Ayres's division—as they advanced across the open fields of the Base tobacco plantation toward the White Oak road, where they wheeled to the left. In the edge of the woods the division received a galling fire directly in their faces. At this moment Sheridan appeared on horseback in front of the line. The division was staggered by the rapid and terrific firing, and there was great confusion. Sheridan called a halt, reformed the advance under the fire of the enemy, and then sounded the charge. I was near enough to see what was going on and to hear what the General said, and he was not very particular about his language on such occasions. The lines were blazing away at each other at point blank range. Sheridan was seated upon his horse in an elevated position—a little knoll that commanded a view of what was passing, and he must have seen that the rebels were giving way a little, for he raised himself in his stirrups, took off his hat, and waved it to get the attention of the troops, then shouted: "Come on, boys; the rebels are giving way; we've got 'em; give 'em hell!" The division dashed after him into the woods, and there was pell-mell fighting and yelling for the next five minutes. In the meantime the Confederates, after a determined but ineffectual attempt to penetrate our lines between Col. Stagg's right and the left of Ayres's division, which was gallantly repulsed by the cavalry, began to falter before the impetuous onslaught of the infantry. At this moment the cavalry advance broke over their works in front like a storm. As the cavalry crossed the White Oak road, along which the works lay, the infantry was coming down on the right. Pressed upon their left by Ayres's division, which had already carried the angle of their works east of Five Forks, and upon the front by the heavy rush of the cavalry, the Confederates broke and retreated in a westerly direction, the Union troops hanging upon their rear and taking many prisoners. The witness did not remember that any determined stand was made by the enemy until they were driven into the Gillian field. In the wood beyond, at right angles to the White Oak road and the original line of defenses, the rebels had already formed in order of battle when our troops came up, and when they had advanced nearly across the clearing the enemy poured a heavy volley into their ranks. The engagement was a very sharp one for a few minutes, the rebels being under cover and having the protection of temporary works constructed of logs and felled trees. Our men recovered from the shock in a moment and carried the woods with a rush, the rebels retreating down the White Oak road. The cavalry pursued until dark, and then retired. Mr. Stickney had no questions to ask.

LIEUT. E. E. WOOD.

1st Lieut. Edward E. Wood, of the 8th Cavalry, at present aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. Schofield, at the Military Academy, was a 1st lieutenant of the 17th Pennsylvania Cavalry at the battle of Five Forks. His regiment was in the 2d Brigade of the 3d Division of Sheridan's cavalry. Lieutenant Wood recollected the engagement described by the previous witness near Boisseau's house, before the enemy were finally driven within their works. The position occupied by his regiment in the Confederate front was a little to the west of Five Forks, but the road leading up to the Forks must have passed through the brigade, because the enemy had two pieces of artillery stationed at the junction of the roads. His men suffered pretty severely from the fire as they advanced, and at intervals during the day. He remembered the pieces particularly, because he passed directly between them in going over the rebel works. They only made one charge on the works during the afternoon; and this was the final one, made about an hour and a half before sunset. They were exposed to the enemy's artillery possibly 15 minutes as they advanced to the charge. Lieut. Wood recollected the stand made by the rebels in the woods west of the Gillian field. It was within an hour and a half of sunset when the last advance of the cavalry took place and the rebel lines were carried. His regiment participated in the pursuit of the flying enemy down the White Oak road, and in the last engagement near the Gillian house.

By Gen. Newton.—When you crossed the enemy's works at Five Forks you saw the infantry advancing on your right, and during the pursuit you rode in front of the lines. Did you find any of our infantry in the Gillian field when you came out of the woods and entered the clearing?

In response to this question the witness said that the infantry and cavalry were altogether in the pursuit of the enemy. He thought there were infantry troops in the clearing when his men entered it from the east, but he did not know where they came from.

While the record was being read Gen. Mackenzie was recalled, and questioned as to what caused his troops to be pressed so far to the right as to cross the stream known as Hatcher's Run. The general said it was necessary in order to avoid the right flank of the 5th corps, which was extended further to the east than the plan of battle indicated.

On Monday, Oct. 4, only one witness was examined—Major Vanderbilt Allen, a grandson of the late Commodore Vanderbilt. He testified that he was detailed on the morning of the battle of Dinwiddie to serve on the staff of Gen. Sheridan, and was acting as one of Sheridan's aides when the forward movement that terminated in the victory of Five Forks began.

The advance on the morning of April 1 was ordered before sunrise. The enemy's infantry had not yet retired when the line of battle was formed and the forward movement begun. The enemy's infantry were in line in front as they rode off, and the Union men were engaged in constant skirmishing as they pushed through the woods and swampy ground lying to the north of Dinwiddie. It was about 1 o'clock in the afternoon when they drove the rebels within their works at Five Forks and took up a position in their front. At 1 o'clock, the cavalry having been placed in position, the witness was detailed as a bearer of orders to Gen. Mackenzie, whose cavalry command, consisting of about 1,500 mounted men, was lying at the junction of Crump's with the White Oak road, on the extreme right of the Union forces. Sheridan's orders to Mackenzie were to take a position to the right of the 5th corps, in order to hold the White Oak road against any body of the enemy advancing from that direction to the assistance of Gen. Pickett. Before conveying the general's instructions to Mackenzie, the witness was ordered to find the 5th corps and tell Warren to bring up his men and get in position for the assault by 12 or 1 o'clock if possible; if not, as soon as practicable during the afternoon. Major Allen delivered this order. Gen. Warren's manner struck him as very listless and indifferent—very unlike that of any corps commander he had ever met before.

"But what was it in Gen. Warren's manner that impressed you particularly?" he was asked. "It did not seem to me that Gen. Warren displayed any such energy as he ought to have displayed under the circumstances. He appeared to be entirely indifferent." Major Allen saw Gen. Warren with Gen. Sheridan at a later hour during the day, but did not overhear any of the conversation that passed between them.

Gen. Sheridan's manner during the interview impressed him with the idea that he was very impatient of the delay of the 5th corps in coming up. Gen. Warren was very quiet and apparently very indifferent in his manner; but the witness could not say what conversation took place between the two officers. Major Allen next gave an account of the advance of the 5th corps to the assault. The division of Ayres advanced to the White Oak road, wheeled to the left, and advanced upon a piece of woods west of the Bass plantation, which was occupied by the rebels. After the division wheeled the men began firing, although there was no enemy in sight, and Sheridan rode to the front and ordered them to stop. The firing ceased, and they advanced toward the margin of the woods in good order. The woods were occupied by the enemy, but they reserved their fire until the Union troops were within point-blank range, when they opened on them in good earnest. The division wavered under the staggering fire of the concealed enemy, and there was a great deal of disorder and demoralization, particularly upon the left of the line. Gen. Sheridan was in front of the line at this time, encouraging the men and endeavoring to restore order. Our troops recovered in a few minutes.

Major Allen recollected being sent by Sheridan with orders to Gen. Warren after the redoubt was taken, but he did not remember the tenor of the orders. He struck into the woods on the northeast, where he supposed Warren must be with the right of the 5th corps. After hunting for a long time for him, and finding neither him nor Crawford, the witness returned and reported to Gen. Sheridan that he could not find the headquarters of the 5th corps. He did not see General Warren again during that day. After he rejoined the cavalry, they pursued the enemy down the White Oak road toward the Gilliam field, which the witness remembered crossing. He did not recollect any determined stand which was made by the rebels on the western margin of this clearing. They took a large number of prisoners during the pursuit, and had some sharp but very desultory fighting. There was nothing, however, worthy of the name of an engagement from the time the pursuit began until the troops bivouacked for the night on the field of battle.

On Tuesday, October 5, some very important testimony was given. The morning hour was taken up, as usual, with the record, and during its progress Major Vanderbilt Allen was recalled and explained a little more in detail some points, but without altering the general result.

TESTIMONY OF COL. E. M. BAKER.

The first witness was Major and Brevet Colonel Eugene M. Baker, of the 2d Cavalry, who was Captain of the 1st Cavalry throughout a large part of the war, and at Five Forks was on Gen. Merritt's staff. Major Baker said that on the day of the battle the division got in motion about daylight, and took the main road to Five Forks. A heavy fog hung over the woods and swampy ground in their front, and they soon came upon a heavy skirmish line of the enemy who opened fire upon them as they advanced in order of battle. The enemy's line retired with desultory fighting, for several miles, until they arrived at a large stream or run, where they formed in order of battle, protected by temporary works. Their position was finally carried by a brilliant charge, and they retired toward Five Forks, contesting the ground foot by foot, but avoided a general engagement. It was between 12 and 1 o'clock when the Union troops formed in line of battle under cover of the woods in front of the enemy's works. General Merritt's division holding the centre, with Custer's brigade occupying a strip of dense timber land intervening between the Gilliam clearing and the Five Forks road. There was desultory fighting all the afternoon; but the general orders, which the witness heard Gen. Sheridan give to Gen. Merritt in person, were to reserve the charge until the heavy infantry firing on the right should indicate that the 5th Corps was hotly engaged with the enemy. Gen. Merritt communicated this order to his brigade commanders, and the cavalry rested on their arms, with the exception of strong skirmish lines, for several hours, awaiting the signal. Major Baker's impression was that it was near sunset when the continuous roll of musketry from the woods to the northeast of their position gave notice that the conflict had begun in earnest, and they dashed forward and went over the works, taking a large number of prisoners and several pieces of artillery, to whose fire they had been exposed as they advanced up the road. Infantry and cavalry pursued the retreating rebels down the White Oak road toward the Gilliam field, where Gen. Griffin reported to Gen. Sheridan in person, and was invested with the command of the 5th Corps by verbal orders. The cavalry followed the enemy about a mile further and then retired from the pursuit. Mr. Stickney asked no questions.

TESTIMONY OF GEN. MERRITT.

Gen. Wesley Merritt, Colonel commanding the 5th Cavalry, now took the stand. Gen. Merritt commanded the 1st Division of Sheridan's cavalry during the campaign which ended at Five Forks. It was, he said, a very foggy morning when they started from Dinwiddie that day, taking the direct road to Five Forks. There was a strong line of the enemy's infantry still in their front, but nothing more than a strong picket line, he should say. It was so dark that Union soldiers could not be distinguished from Confederates, and they only became aware that the line belonged to the enemy by drawing its fire. There was skirmishing between his division and the rebels all the way from Dinwiddie to Five Forks; but, saving one sharp engagement, he did not recollect any particular point where the resistance was extremely obstinate. The ground was unfamiliar to him; he had never been over it before, and had never been there since, and could not designate with accuracy the landmarks of the day's movements from the map. Their horses were withdrawn from the road when they dismounted, and were left a considerable distance to the rear. It was not true that the roads were obstructed by the horses belonging to his division; he did not think any soldier who had ever served under him would be guilty of such a piece of neglect as to leave his horse in a position to interfere with the movement of troops. Gen. Merritt recollected being present at an interview between Gen. Sheridan and Gen. Warren, but could not recall at what point it took place nor the conversation. Gen. Sheridan seemed impatient, restless, and anxious. Gen. Warren's manner appeared to him to be quiet, reluctant, listless, and uninterested. He did not seem to have any special interest in the issue. Perhaps his impression was not altogether due to Gen. Warren's manner; the general might have said something which strengthened it, but he could not say what it was; he did not pay very special attention to the conversation.

Capt. M. V. Sheridan, of the general's staff, brought him an order soon after they arrived in the enemy's front, to hold the enemy in position, but not to attack until they heard heavy infantry firing on the right. There was heavy skirmishing occasionally during the afternoon, but no general engagement. As soon as the heavy firing proceeded from the assault of Ayres's division was heard, Gen. Merritt gave the signal to his men, and they dashed over the works in the immediate vicinity of Five Forks after a pretty sharp resistance. The infantry were coming in from the right a few rods distant, as they took possession of the defences. Gen. Merritt

recollected that he entered the works in the immediate neighborhood of the junction of the Five Forks and White Oak roads. There were several pieces of artillery stationed at the point, which they captured. He did not notice any large body of infantry coming in from the north at the time his troops obtained possession of the Confederate lines. They took a great many prisoners during the onslaught he had just described, and afterwards pursued the enemy down the White Oak road beyond the Gilliam field. He did not recollect any determined stand made by the rebels on the western margin of this clearing; they were constantly making desultory stands in small bodies, but there was no resistance that could be regarded as a battle.

Under cross-examination, Gen. Merritt said he knew Gen. Warren when he was a regimental officer at Gaines's Mill. Witness was a staff officer at that time. He had never known Gen. Warren intimately. "So far as you can definitely recall it, what was Gen. Warren's manner that impressed you with his indifference?" the witness was asked. "He might have said something that impressed me," was his reply. "But you cannot now say whether he actually said anything that served to deepen your impression?" "It has been so long since that time that I cannot venture to swear to any portion of the conversation." "In your former evidence you have stated that you went over the works with Gen. Fitzhugh. Have you any definite recollection on that point?" "I remember stating that Gen. Fitzhugh's brigade captured the guns at Five Forks, but I have no distinct recollection of having gone over precisely at that point. It was somewhere in a central position." "You state that you did not see any infantry coming in from the north. You don't mean to say that there was no infantry there—you only mean that you did not see them?" "They might have been there, of course, without my seeing them. I only mean that I did not notice any infantry except the division that was coming in on the right." Mr. Stickney asked a number of other questions, particularly as to the acquaintance of the witness with Gen. Warren, and whether there was not some jealousy between the cavalry and infantry. In reply to the last question Gen. Merritt said that the cavalry were pretty well assured that, unless they acquitted themselves creditably, they would be subject to severe criticism, and that some infantry officers more than others were inclined to be critical. But he did not think there was more feeling than usually prevails between two very different departments of the Service.

Counsel for Gen. Sheridan then said he would like Gen. Merritt's opinion as a military expert upon a single point, and asked what, in his opinion, would have been the consequences, with the divisions of Crawford and Griffin entangled in the woodland far to the right, if Gen. Lee had sent a heavy force down the White Oak road to the rescue of Gen. Fickett? Gen. Merritt replied that, in that event not only would the purpose of the movement have been defeated, but the result would probably have been highly disastrous.

GENERAL DAVIES TESTIFIES.

The next witness was General Henry E. Davies, of New York, Brigadier and Brevet Major-General of Volunteers. Gen. Davies appeared with a roll of manuscript—a copy of his official report of the operations of his brigade in the battle of Dinwiddie. Mr. Stickney said he did not see what bearing the battle of Dinwiddie had upon the case, but Major Gardner insisted that some questions raised by Gen. Warren rendered it necessary to develop certain points in relation to that conflict. The objection being withdrawn, Gen. Davies said that on the morning of that day a reconnaissance under the command of Capt. Craig was ordered by Gen. Cook, with a view to develop the position and strength of the enemy in front of his division, which was found to consist of General Johnson's infantry brigade and Gen. Fitzhugh's cavalry division, occupying a position that covered the main road to Five Forks in the vicinity of Boiesau's. Later in the day a general advance was ordered by Gen. Cook. Gen. Davies's brigade forming the van of the column. His command was soon hotly engaged with a large body of the enemy, whose overwhelming superiority of numbers enabled them to turn his flank and cut him off from the rest of the division. Gen. Davies retired in the direction of the Boydton plank road, and, having effected a junction with the command of Col. Stagg, repulsed the rebels after a severe engagement. The next morning his brigade was detailed to guard the trains. The preceding night had been bright and clear, and the roads were in fairly good condition for the passage of troops.

On Wednesday, October 6, the only witness was Brevet Brig.-Gen. Frank G. Sherman, who held the position of inspector on Sheridan's staff, at the time of the battle.

Witness said that at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the battle, the corps had already been massed under cover of the timberland, at a point near Gravelly Run, directly south of the Bass plantation. About 3:30 p. m. Gen. Sheridan sent to the headquarters of Gen. Warren with an order as follows: "Give my compliments to Gen. Warren and tell him to bring the 5th Corps into action at once." Gen. Sheridan's headquarters were with Gen. Merritt's division, near the main road leading from Dinwiddie to Five Forks. Witness set off through the woods in a southeasterly direction, and soon came upon the 5th Corps, massed in the open ground behind the heavy timber land skirting the Bass plantation. Although, generally speaking, the corps was in regular order, still, the men were in a sort of bivouac and had their arms stacked. Some were lying upon the ground, while others were standing carelessly about. Gen. Warren was sitting upon the ground making field notes, apparently oblivious of what was going on about him. The witness dismounted from his horse, saluted Gen. Warren in the customary manner, and conveyed the message of Gen. Sheridan, as nearly as he recollects, in the exact terms in which it was delivered to him. Gen. Warren neither returned his salute nor paid the slightest attention to the message, but continued writing, apparently unmindful of his presence. Witness paused a moment for reply, and then, supposing that his address had passed unheard, he repeated the salute and the instructions of the General commanding. Gen. Warren's eyes were still riveted upon his memorandum book, and, after waiting a moment for an answer, witness mounted his horse and rode away. Taking a northerly course on his return, as he came out of the woods into the open ground of the Bass plantation, he encountered a rebel cavalry vidette. The man raised his carbine and fired, but, fortunately for the witness, missed his aim. Wheeling to the left, witness struck into the woods, and, on his way back to headquarters, met Gen. Sheridan, accompanied by his staff, to whom he reported the reception of his orders by Gen. Warren, the manner of a movement. Sheridan at once set off in the direction of Warren's headquarters, the witness and other members of the staff following. It was about 4:30 when the party came upon the Fifth Corps. Gen. Warren was still sitting upon the ground as when the witness left a few minutes previous. Gen. Sheridan rode forward and saluted him, the staff remaining 15 or 20 yards in the rear, too far away to overhear the conversation, which did not occupy many minutes. Sheridan's manner was very interested and animated. Indeed, the manner of both was interested and earnest; but Gen. Warren was earnestly impassive. When the interview was concluded, Gen. Sheridan put the infantry in motion and advanced to the attack, personally

accompanying the Fifth Corps into action. The enemy was evidently taken by surprise, for as our troops advanced across the open field to the White Oak road, witness saw lines of skirmishers hurriedly passing through the woods at the left. They took up a position under cover of the timber north of the White Oak road, and opened a scattering fire. When the firing began, the Union skirmishers began to lie down, but Sheridan rode forward and ordered them to advance into action. Witness did not recollect distinctly what members of Sheridan's staff were with him during this episode. Gen. Forsyth was one of them, but who else was present he could not positively say.

After Ayres's division, which held the left of the infantry column, had advanced to the White Oak road and wheeled to the left in the direction of the firing, it was seen that Griffin's division, which held the right and rear, had already disappeared in the woods north of the White Oak road, and Sheridan turned to the witness and ordered him to find Griffin and bring his division into action. Accordingly, he set off at a rapid trot through a woodland path in the direction the troops had evidently taken; but he was not successful in finding any large body of infantry, and returned and reported to Sheridan at Five Forks.

The witness was then asked by Mr. Stickney: "When you took the message from Gen. Sheridan to Gen. Warren to bring up the Fifth Corps at once, did you find the men in order of battle?" He answered: "I found them with their arms stacked; some were lying upon the ground, others standing about. They did not appear like men ready to fight at short notice. It was what I call a sort of bivouac." "But the question I asked is whether the Fifth Corps was in order of battle. You have not answered that question." "I have told you what I saw. The arms were stacked just like those in bivouac for the night. They did not seem like troops prepared for a fight, and expecting orders to advance at any moment." "Will you answer the question that I have asked you? I wish to know whether you saw the Fifth Corps in order of battle, or whether you did not, when you delivered Gen. Sheridan's message." "I saw them, as I said, with their arms stacked." Here counsel for Gen. Sheridan interrupted the examination, and submitted to the court that the witness had already answered that question. To this Mr. Stickney said: "I am not in the habit of asking questions twice; the witness has not, in my judgment, answered my question." The court took a moment to deliberate, and, having decided that the witness could answer categorically, Gen. Sherman continued: "I saw the men with their arms stacked. Some, as I said before, were lying about on the ground, others standing. The men were, I believe, in line; but the general grouping was not what I should call an order of battle." "That is an answer to my question," said Mr. Stickney. Mr. Gardner responded: "And the witness had already stated substantially exactly what he has said now."

"When you went back, what report did you make to Gen. Sheridan of your interview with Gen. Warren?" asked Mr. Stickney. "I reported to Gen. Sheridan, if I remember rightly, that Gen. Warren did not seem to be particularly interested in the result of the day's fighting." "And did you not make some other comment on Gen. Warren's manner?" "I said that Gen. Warren had treated me with discourtesy, and did not seem to be in a hurry to bring the 5th Corps into action, and the General went and brought them in himself." "You have said that Gen. Warren's manner was 'earnestly impassive' in one part of your evidence. Now, what is the court to understand by the phrase 'earnestly impassive'?" "Gen. Warren's manner impressed me that he did not wish to bring the corps into action, and meant to defeat the purpose of the movement. I cannot explain the phrase any more definitely than this. The conversation was not nearly by the members of the staff; they were fifteen or twenty yards distant." In response to further questions, Gen. Sherman said that Gen. Warren did not appear to take any interest in the proposed engagement. His manner was quite passive during the interview with his superior officer. The impression witness received was that he was unwilling to take the 5th Corps into the fight, and wished to delay it until it was too late. He could not explain more clearly than he had already done what it was in the manner of Gen. Warren that led him to entertain this impression. Mr. Stickney then asked: "But you say at one time that Gen. Warren's manner was 'earnestly impassive,' and at another that it was 'quite passive.' Which of the two phrases will you have spread upon the record?" The witness replied that he did not care to retract either, but if he had said anything that appeared contradictory he might ask to explain it when the record was read.

On Thursday, Oct. 7, while the record was read, the witness of the previous day was recalled, with a view to obtain more explicit answers to sundry questions. He explained why he did not report to Sheridan that he could not find Griffin when he joined the staff again after his unsuccessful hunt in the woods northeast of the Forks. The battle was practically over, he said, when he returned, and the exigency which required the presence of Griffin's division had passed.

GEN. FITZHUGH TESTIFIES.

The next witness was Brigadier-General Charles L. Fitzhugh, who was Colonel of the Sixth New York Cavalry, and commanded a brigade in Gen. Merritt's cavalry division at Five Forks. Gen. Fitzhugh broke camp at Dinwiddie, about 8 o'clock in the morning, and advanced up the main road in the direction of Five Forks. They found the enemy strongly posted in a piece of woods. The engagement was short, but the losses of his brigade were very heavy; he remembered one of his regimental commanders reporting to him that he had lost every squadron commander in his regiment. Before they arrived at Five Forks the enemy made another obstinate stand, and there was a rather severe battle. Devin's division was found in order of battle on his left, and Col. Stagg's brigade on his right; and in this order they charged the rebels and drove them behind their works at Five Forks.

During the remainder of the afternoon, until the Fifth Corps assaulted the Confederate left, there was no serious fighting. The men of his own brigade were posted directly in front of Five Forks, with the left resting upon the Five Forks road, over which they subsequently advanced. About 4:30 p. m. the lines were advanced to a point some 70 or 80 yards from the enemy's front, where they remained until the final charge was ordered. The understanding was that they were to move into action as soon as they heard heavy infantry firing on the right. The position they occupied was a pretty hot one, being directly under the enemy's guns, although his immediate command suffered less from the artillery than the other two brigades of the division. Gen. Fitzhugh managed, however, to hold his troops pretty firmly up to their work, and they maintained their advanced position until the noise of battle coming from the woods to the northeast gave notice that the Fifth Corps was hotly engaged. Gen. Fitzhugh now gave the signal to advance and rode forward in front of his men. The enemy resisted for a few minutes, but being hotly pressed in flank and front, soon gave way and retired in confusion. Gen. Fitzhugh found the rebel flag flying upon the

guns as his men took possession of them. He was about to turn them upon the escaping enemy, or rather in the direction the rebels had taken, when a general officer rode up and told him to desist, as the woods were full of Union troops. Gen. Fitzhugh saw the Union infantry sweeping down along the line of the works on his right as his men took possession. They captured a large number of prisoners—so did not recollect how many—and afterward joined in the pursuit. He did not recall seeing any infantry coming in from the north.

BYT. BRIG. GEN. BRAYTON IVES.

Colonel and Byt. Brig. Gen. Brayton Ives, of New York, Colonel of the 1st Connecticut Cavalry, Custer's division, was the next witness. He described the battle of Dinwiddie and the several engagements during the advance to Five Forks. The 1st and 3d brigades of Custer's division were dismounted, the 2d operating as a cavalry escort. His brigade was commanded by Col. Pennington, the senior colonel. The men advanced pretty easily, on the morning of April 1, from Dinwiddie, halting now and then for half an hour or so, and then going on at leisure. The resistance of the enemy was rather desultory, although their firing was occasionally severe. Near the Gilliam house Col. Pennington's brigade halted. The colonel was absent from his command, and the brigade had gone too far to the left, thus losing connection with the main army. Col. Ives advanced his regiment into the field. They had proceeded only a few hundred yards when the enemy opened a heavy fire upon them under cover of a peach orchard. A shell struck an officer, Capt. Parmly, standing a few feet from the witness, and instantly killed him. His regiment then withdrew and awaited orders. Soon Col. Whittaker, of Gen. Custer's staff, rode up and ordered the brigade to move to the right and establish connection with Gen. Fitzhugh's brigade, which was lying in the woods to the east of them a few hundred yards. The witness next described the final advance upon the rebel defenses, as to the time of which he was not precisely certain. The fire of the enemy was extremely hot, and he rather expected a repulse. There were several pieces of artillery in the immediate front which continued to play upon the Union men almost up to the instant of crossing the works. He did not mean to say that the capture of the pieces was a case of "climbing" exactly, but his men were very close to the guns when they were abandoned.

LIEUT. SHERMAN.

Lieut. Charles L. Sherman, a private in the 1st Connecticut Cavalry, at Five Forks, described the regimental advance into the Gilliam field. The regiment was ordered to drive the rebel skirmish line out of a peach orchard, from the shelter of which they were annoying the Union troops with a scattering fire. While they were advancing two pieces of artillery were run out on their right and opened fire on them. The witness saw the shell that struck Capt. Parmly coming through the air, and shouted to the captain to take care. He then threw himself upon the ground to let the shell pass him. When he got up again Capt. Parmly was lying upon the ground dead, having been hit in the breast. They did not at this time get near enough to the rebel works to obtain a view of them. After the two guns opened fire the regiment fell back to the position they had originally occupied, and lay there until the Union men were ordered to establish connection with Gen. Fitzhugh on their right. Lieut. Sherman saw Custer on the field, accompanied by about 150 of his men, a short time after the works were taken.

THE DIVISION OF THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

THE effort now being made by some of the Washington scientists to cover the Government Weather Bureau from the Army and transfer it to some one of the civilian departments, as the Coast Survey, or to the Smithsonian Institution, will, it is said, be vigorously pushed as soon as the President returns from his Western trip. That the Army is an invaluable, if not an indispensable agency in planning and maintaining an extensive system of weather observations in the Western wilds, still frequented by the Indians, is clear, and hence it would seem impolitic, to say the least, to deprive the National Weather Bureau of its Army auxiliaries.

It is urged by the advocates of the proposed transfer that the Signal Service work is "purely scientific," and hence should be under strictly scientific control. But this is not the case. The deductions made from its observational data are "purely scientific," and able scientists alone can formulate the forecasts and storm warnings based on the data. But the main part of the work is performed by the station observers, and well performed. The service is not a system of scientific investigation so much as one of "weather telegraphy," and the latter does not require a large corps of scientists to man its outposts and interior stations. If we may judge of what a purely civilian or purely scientific weather service in this country would be by the purely scientific European weather bureaus, which have so signally failed to win public confidence or support, the experiment on this side of the Atlantic would be hazardous indeed. The prosecution of our national meteorology began in 1818, under the auspices of the War Department, then in the hands of John C. Calhoun, and ever since it has been a recognized fact that so vast a research, covering an immense sparsely settled territory, was almost inseparable from the military arm of the Government. While the Washington scientists are bestowing so much attention to this question it may be well for them to weigh the words of the late Professor Henry. "The placing of this system of forecasts under the War Department," he wrote, "gave it special advantages not otherwise to be secured by it." His reasons for this conclusion were that "the observers are all enlisted in the Army and paid out of the Army appropriations. The whole being under military discipline gives the system a regularity and efficiency which leaves nothing in this respect to be desired."

The *Herald* has no interest in this question except the development and usefulness of this great system of national weather telegraphy. But it seems evident that its separation from the Army, which now does nearly the whole of its observational and most of its purely scientific work, would greatly increase its cost to the Treasury and necessitate largely augmented appropriations to run it on a civilian basis, which the next Congress may not be willing to vote. Gen. Miles, Hazen, Ruger, and Abbot have been each named as a successor of Gen. Myer, and doubtless either of these officers, with the aid of a select meteorological staff, would be found fully equal to the task. This is more likely from the fact that the work devolving on the Chief Signal Officer

is not purely scientific, but chiefly executive and administrative. It would seem, therefore, best, both for science and for the country, to at least postpone the proposed innovation. But, as the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* well observes, "the proper place of the organization in the services is a question entirely distinct from the person chosen," and this should be settled upon its merits.—*N. Y. Herald.*

MODERN INFANTRY FIRE.

THE relative importance of small arms and shrapnel firing, together with the necessity of improved tactical instructions to both Infantry and Artillery, forms the basis of a very thorough paper entitled "Modern Fire, its influence on Armament, Training and Tactics," read at the May meeting of the Royal British United Service Institution, by Capt. James, R. E. Recognizing the fact that in the Franco-Prussian war the guns on both sides and infantry arm on one were much inferior to present equipment, and that in the Russo-Turkish, while the Ottoman infantry was admirably armed, their artillery lacked both material and organization, the Russians being faulty in both regards, the lecturer assumes from the experience of these last two great conflicts that the next European struggle will develop a destructiveness such as has never yet been known. "In the next war, then, we shall see," he says, "the systematic use of wide sweeping infantry fire, from weapons which are practically equal in the field of battle, and which are greatly superior to those hitherto employed, with one exception, the Peabody-Henry, by any nation. We shall find, also, powerful and long-ranging guns, employing chiefly shrapnel shell, the man killing power of which will be far in excess of anything yet seen in action in the shape of artillery. Just imagine, for an instant, what the fire of a hundred guns, firing such shells, will be. The firing of the two hundred and odd guns concentrated against St. Privat would be nothing to it. It would be more nearly represented by the effect of the old small bore guns firing case, the terrible effects of which were clearly shown in the well-known instance of Friedland. Infantry fire we shall find employed up to ranges of 2,000 yards, against suitable objects, while shrapnel fire will be efficacious at 3,000 yards, and common shell up to 4,000 yards." "Admitting these facts," continues Capt. James, "which are universally acknowledged on the Continent, we have now to see whether our own armaments are such as they should be to meet the requirements of the case. So far as our rifle is concerned, we have in the Martini-Henry the best weapon as yet introduced into any army. Its only drawback is the Boxer cartridge; but, if a solid drawn case were introduced, as I assert it may be without any alteration of the weapon, we shall be in possession of the best military weapon yet introduced into any army. Of our field guns, I regret that I am unable to speak so highly, and a comparison with those of other Powers will show that we are considerably behindhand."

Considering the tactical formation which will result from this, he reaches the necessary conclusion that it will be "open order," essentially opposed to the use of the bayonet—to the attack by shock. We see in modern wars no attempts to push the enemy out of the position he holds; but the attacking force tries, by bringing a superiority of fire to bear on the defenders, to induce that state of feeling among them which the close approach of the former finally turns into flight. As Boguslawski has well put it: "Wenn du gehst nicht weg dann geht der Feind weg." Admitting this, we see that the keystone of our tactical training must be the highest possible development of the fire-power of our troops. The flatness of the trajectory and the number of bullets must be increased. Repeating rifles should be used with 100 rounds to each man, and a regimental reserve of 50 rounds to each man. The number at present carried by European soldiers is as follows: England, on the soldier, 70; in the regimental reserve, 30; total, 100; Germany, on the soldier, 80; in the regimental reserve, 37; total, 117; France, on the soldier, 74; in the regimental reserve, 18; total, 92; Austria, on the soldier, 84; in the regimental reserve, 35; total, 119; Russia, on the soldier, 60; in the regimental reserve, 60; total, 120. Most Russian military writers say, that each man should have 90 to 120 rounds, and that a regimental reserve making the total up to about 180 is necessary.

As to the gun, Capt. James says: "The rifle of the future will, in my opinion, be about 38 inch bore, and fire a bullet weighing 280 grains with a charge of 100 grains of powder. Such a weapon would be as accurate as the Martini-Henry at long ranges, and having a muzzle velocity of about 1,600 feet, would give a much flatter trajectory at short ones, which is a very great advantage. The weight of the cartridges, too, would be less, twelve of them weighing about the same as ten of the present Martini-Henry Boxer cartridges. I have less hesitation in proposing an alteration in calibre of the infantry arm since the future undoubtedly lies with repeating rifles. The advantage of this form of weapon is that it enables a sudden shower of bullets to be poured in at a moment when increased intensity of fire will decide the victory. There comes a moment in every fight when one side or the other begins to feel, in homely parlance, that it has had enough of it. At such a moment the effect of a sudden increase in the intensity of fire, such as the repeating rifle gives, will decide the result. Moreover, for use on picket or sentry duties, as a valuable means of lessening the danger of surprise, the advantages of the repeater are undoubted. I may remind you that Switzerland has for some years had her infantry armed with such weapons, while the Turkish cavalry employed the Winchester in the late war; that they are being introduced into the French and Norwegian navies; and that numerous experiments in this direction have been made by other foreign Powers."

The efficiency of the repeater will, we are told, be greatly increased by the use of Krnka quick-loader,

which is, by the way, an evident plagiarism upon our Capt. Henry Henry Metcalfe, of the Ordnance. It is intended to facilitate the loading operation of an ordinary weapon, and is fixed to the rifle, the soldier then having his cartridges near at hand, can load very much more quickly than when he has to take the cartridges from his pouch. The cartridges are made up in specially constructed packets, which can be readily placed in the cartridge-case holder. A single-shot rifle furnished with a Krnka quick-loader fired nineteen shots in 56 seconds to eighteen shots in 60½ seconds from a Kropatchek's repeating rifle, and another fired thirty-seven in 120½ seconds to twenty-seven shots in 121½ minutes with the same repeater. The question of artillery is also considered by the lecturer, and the use of Col. Brackenbury's shields advocated.

(From the London Army and Navy Gazette.)

THE MANAGEMENT OF INFANTRY.

PRUSSIAN infantry has been considered, ever since the time of Frederick the Great, as one of the best, if not the best, and its fame only temporarily obscured in the days of Jena has received a new lustre from the Austrian and French campaigns; so that every one expected to hear that the approaching autumn manoeuvres would show the German infantry at its best. It would, nevertheless, appear that there is something wrong somewhere, since Col. Von Boguslawski states that he finds in the rules for the drilling of infantry errors which may lead to the gravest dangers.

He first deprecates the idea that the success of a campaign may depend upon the superiority of one side in cavalry and artillery, forgetting that the plans so well matured by Field-Marshal Von Moltke could never have been carried out but for the thorough training and efficiency of his cavalry, which rendered such invaluable services when acting either as scouts and advance parties, or as a curtain to the movements of his infantry. The gallant colonel admits that, during the Franco-German war, in many instances the incontestable superiority of German artillery carried the day; but he takes for granted that since then the progress made by all nations in the efficiency of their artillery has very nearly equalised the chances in that respect. It is to infantry that Col. Von Boguslawski directs chiefly his attention.

He says, not without reason, that infantry is the backbone of an army, and with it rests the ultimate fate of battles and wars to come. After remarking that subsequent to the adoption of breech-loaders and the experience of '66, extended lines of skirmishers had become the rule, he goes on to say that the experience of the French war had demonstrated the dangers arising from that system, in consequence of the tendency such extended lines had to become mixed together, the men belonging to the several corps being thus withdrawn from the control of their respective commanding officers. In order to remedy that inconvenience, a very close order was adopted, in which skirmishers were not more than three or four paces distant from each other. This was only avoiding one danger to fall into another, since in the new formation the front presented to the enemy has all the thinness of a line of skirmishers, and is therefore incapable of making a defensive stand, while the proximity of the men offers to the enemy nearly as good a target as a compact formation—hence heavy losses of life should be apprehended. In order to avoid both the looseness of extended lines and the risk of life attending close formations, the gallant colonel proposes to replace the spaces in the firing front by an increase in the range, and therefore recommends commencing firing at long distances, thus trusting to the long range of breech-loaders in general, and the superiority of German weapons in particular.

Here we fail to see the consistency of the argument by which Col. Von Boguslawski supports his proposal. We expected to see him assert that with superior weapons and good marksmen, volley firing at long ranges might prove disastrous to an enemy, especially if the latter be not so well appointed in those respects; instead of that, he confesses, first, that he does not expect much immediate and profitable result to arise from his lavish expenditure of ammunition, but that it will have for effect to keep up the spirit of the troops, and later on he says, that he would advocate the adoption of the same system in the attack of fortresses, as concentrated volley firing may, in certain cases, prove sufficient to reduce some isolated fortifications, and, he adds, that according to his estimation, detached forts should be easily carried.

We have received from Miss Emerald Boyle, "author of *Thistleloom*," the following lines: "Lost at Sea," suggested by the loss of the *Vera Cruz*, in which General Torbert lost his life:

Like mountains the waves rose up that night
With foam-capped tops and valleys between;
The phosphoric flash of pale, weird light
Gleamed up from the sea like a sabre's sheen.

The sails were reefed for the coming gale
That rushed aloft with a fierce, loud cry;
A sorrowful song, or mournful tale,
It sung from the ocean up to the sky.

Dark in the dusk of the fore-castle stood
A sailor, looking ahead for land;
Stalwart and silent as stone or wood
He, the lone watcher, the brave and the grand!

The Captain called to the thronging men,
His shout grew hoarse as the rough wind blew;
His face was stern, though his heart knew then
Their souls were ranged for a last review.

The ship, so lashed by the cruel main,
Staggered and strove in its salty breath,
Then quivered, and moaned as though with pain,
And leaped in her pangs through the gates of Death!

A light beamed out of the light-house tower,
In rays that rippled across the sea,
Where marvellous shells and many a flower
Are linking the beach with an island sea.

When the god of morning touched the shore,
The tide swept in with a strange sad air;
The sailor watched near the prow no more,
And the ship was gone that had shown so fair.

The commissariat was managed in the most satisfactory manner. The rations are not supplied by the State, but an arrangement has been made by which the best of bread, beef, and all articles of the Army ration are supplied to the troops. The kitchens were neat, the rations well cooked, and, in some instances, served in sumptuous camp style.

More care should be taken to enforce the attendance of men during the few days the camp continues. It is but once a year that opportunities for serving by regiment, drilling in bodies, offer. These should be improved by every soldier who desires to become conversant with the routine duties of camp life and expert in the use of his arms.

Cavalry.—This arm of the service was well mounted, its horses well groomed, and its arms in very good condition. The troopers sat and rode their horses well. As an evidence of the spirit which animates the body, I will state that the "City Troop" is composed of young gentlemen of Philadelphia families. They own their own horses, feed and groom them, clean their stables, police their camp, and cheerfully perform all the drudgery of camp life.

Artillery.—This branch of the service meets with little encouragement. The Keystone, Griffin, and Wyoming batteries were in camp. To join in reviews, for purposes of drill, they must hire and furnish horses unaccustomed, of course, to evolutions, and directed by drivers without experience and practice. Notwithstanding the disadvantages I have enumerated, their appearance on inspection and review was creditable. The salutes they fired were regular and good.

Rifle Practice.—I saw no rifle practice, but I ascertained that its importance was properly estimated and had received its due share of consideration.

Gen. Reeder, commanding 3d Brigade, writes to the Adjutant-General, Jan. 5: "The general recognition of the importance of thorough instruction in rifle practice suggests that some attention be paid to this branch of military education, etc."

Gen. Sigfried, commanding 3d Brigade: "The 13th regiment has won an enviable reputation for its interest and proficiency attained in rifle practice. Great credit is due to the labor and zeal of Col. H. M. Boies, and Captain Breck, the earnest and efficient inspector of rifle practice."

Gen. Snowden, 1st Brigade, has had this matter under advisement, and makes practical suggestions.

I respectfully forward a report from Brigade Commanders to the Adjutant-General of the State for 1879. It is full of information and shows how zealously its superior officers are working to benefit the State troops, and I refer to page 27 (and on) for information relative to rifle practice, as reported by the Inspector-General Rifle Practice, January, 1880.

The marching of the troops to and from their parade grounds, to the dress parade of the 1st Brigade, on Sunday, Aug. 8, and in review before the Commander-in-chief on Wednesday, was very good.

The review itself was a perfect success—all arms were represented and all did well. I could see in the time allotted to me but few drills. I saw some by battalion, some by company, some at skirmish drill by squadron and by battery, showing that the instruction was general and properly attended to.

The Major-General commanding the Division, nearly every member of his own and the Governor's staff, were soldiers of the Rebellion. They are assisted by regimental and company commanders who have their records of service in the field. These veterans are all zealous in the performance of their duties, anxious that their commands should reach a high standard of military efficiency, and time alone is required to make their troops all that could be desired.

In conclusion I desire to express my thanks to the Governor of Pennsylvania, the Division Commander, and all the officers whom I met, for courteous attentions and many acts of polite consideration.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
G. A. De Russy, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.,
Lieut.-Col. 3d Artillery, Inspector.

"B."
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARRISBURG, August 18, 1880.
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Gustavus A. De Russy, U. S. A., Lieut.-Col.
3d Artillery, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit a short summarized statement of our militia system as it has existed since the Rebellion.

The militia having contributed so largely from its membership to the late war, its close in 1865 found the organizations generally, practically dissolved. A few priding themselves upon their age or service, such as the "First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry," "Artillery Corps, Washington Grays," "National Guards" (known in field service as the 90th Regt. Pa., and now the 3d Regt. N. G. P.), "Gray Reserves" (now 1st Regt. N. G. P.), and "State Fencibles," all of Philadelphia; "Norris Rifles," "Wyoming Artillerists," "Knap's Battery," "Du Quenois Grays," of Pittsburgh, and others had preserved their identity and continuity.

The statute of 1864, profuse in arrangement and detail, but silent as to pay, provided for a reorganization. Under its terms the militia system began to revive, supported in a very meagre way by a direct tax, so odious, however, that it was but slightly enforced. The result of this bill developed independent companies widely scattered throughout the State, with all varieties of uniform and, except in the two large cities, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, with two instances in the interior, entirely without regimental organizations. To command this force, consisting of some three hundred and odd companies of infantry, and a few batteries and cavalry companies, there were appointed twenty-one major-generals whose powers and jurisdictions were better distinguished by large territorial limits than by the number of soldiery which happened to fall to their lot to control. This continued until 1873, when a law was enacted limiting the number of companies to two hundred, providing for a moderate company allowance, to be paid directly from the State treasury, and repealing the militia tax. Again in 1874 the number of major-generals was reduced to ten; and permanent regimental organizations were established throughout the State. These stages of progress toward perfecting a system of organization were finally completed when in 1875 the statute was passed which reduced the major-generals to one, the brigadiers to five, and the companies to one hundred and fifty of infantry, five of cavalry, and five of artillery. These are organized into one battalion and eighteen regiments of infantry, assigned proportionately to the several brigades, to each of which are also attached one company of artillery and one battery. The brigade and regimental limits are arranged territorially, looking to lines of railway communication to most speedily assemble their companies. The same law prescribes a State uniform precisely similar to the fatigue dress of the Army. The troops are also provided with a great-coat, blanket, bog, haversack, canteen, meat ration can, knife, fork, spoon, tin-cup, and rubber blanket. All the material for the clothing was inspected by permission of the War Department at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, Depot Quartermaster-Department U. S. A., and the great-coats were made at the same place. The equipments were made entire at the Watervliet Arsenal. Practically, Pennsylvania troops may therefore be said to be, at least in organization and equipment, a division of the United States Army.

Each company of infantry receives annually from the State treasury six hundred dollars, cavalry and artillery each eleven hundred dollars, and one hundred dollars additional to each organization located in cities of over fifteen thousand inhabitants. There is also an allowance of pay for one day's attendance at the annual inspection.

I enclose abstract of strength present and absent at the recent inspection.

I have to-day also transmitted a number of orders and my annual report for 1879, which may be of use to you in making up your report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES W. LATTA,
Adjutant-General of Pennsylvania.

"C."
Abstract of Inspection Report, First, Second and Third Brigades, National Guard of Pennsylvania, inspected at Camp George G. Meade, Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, August 7-12, 1880:

	RECAPITULATION.									
	Present.	Total.	Absent.	Total.	Agg'te.	Total.	Present.	Total.	Agg'te.	Total.
Com.-in-chief and St.-off.	21	21	3	3	24	24				
Div. Comdr. and staff.	15	15	1	1	16	16				
1st Brigade, total.	119	1423	1542	7	469	476	123	1893	2018	2018
2d Brigade, "	136	1366	1495	11	294	305	137	1680	1797	1797
3d Brigade, "	141	1653	1795	10	340	350	151	1993	2143	2143
Aggregate	444	4441	4983	28	1103	1185	454	5344	5798	5798

JAMES W. LATTA, Adj.-Gen. Penn.
Adjutant-General's Office,
Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 10, 1880.

THE ARTILLERY SCHOOL, NEW YORK STATE.—The week's encampment for the instruction of detachments from the batteries of the State, instituted last year, was such a pronounced success that Gen. Townsend determined to repeat the good work this season. Major James H. Jones, 12th regiment, was detailed to command the camp, which is to be established on the Government Reservation at Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, the following details from the various batteries of the State reporting to him at the State Arsenal, Oct. 6:

Battery A, Rochester.—Capt. J. M. Brown; Lieuts. P. J. Smith, E. D. Thomas; Sergeants Geo. H. Beiner, Geo. Semmrich, W. H. Fenton, J. P. Friend, Wm. Wagoner.

Battery B, New York City.—Lieuts. W. Muhlenberg, Adam Brecher; 1st Sergt. G. Jansen; Corp. H. Wittich; Privates C. Bolz, H. Lutz, C. Steinbeck, C. Strube.

Battery D, Foughkepsie.—Capt. H. W. Bissell; Lieuts. W. L. DeLacey, J. V. Farrell; Sergt. W. E. Gurney; Corps. W. B. Enoch, J. Adams; Privates H. Bates, J. Seymour.

Battery E (Gatling), New York City.—1st Sergt. D. Wilson; Sergeants O. A. Fuller, F. A. Hovey; Corps. G. H. Bennett, Geo. E. Carter; Privates W. G. McFadden, S. G. Cable, J. J. Cahill.

Battery F, Troy.—Capt. Geo. T. Steenberg; Lieuts. A. F. Hull, G. Jewett; Sergeants D. Hoopell, E. Munsenger, A. Goretz, W. E. Smith; Corp. Geo. A. Boston.

Battery G, Elmira.—Lieuts. W. A. McKenney, Jos. Edwards; 1st Sergt. O. E. Spaulding; Sergeants H. E. Bullock, W. H. Hyatt, H. Baker, G. Steinberger; Corp. A. K. Norton.

Battery H, Syracuse.—Capt. Paul Brachmeyer; Sergt. F. Stamb; Corps. J. Meiser, O. Hopher, J. F. Demong, J. Franz, J. Hooker, J. Obermiller.

Battery K, New York City.—Capt. Augustus Hoolze; 1st Sergt. J. Engle; Corps. Chas. Pitting, F. Furrer; Privates H. Hahn, C. Schmidtke, C. Spring, T. Drakert.

Battery L, Binghamton.—Capt. Laurel L. Olmstead; Lieut. J. N. Underwood; 1st Sergt. A. J. Bush; Sergeants W. H. Vandenberg, W. H. Crane, E. P. Chalker; Corps. J. H. Goss, J. F. Severson.

Battery M, Buffalo.—Capt. H. W. Linderman; 1st Lieut. G. Breier; 1st Sergt. G. P. Meister; Sergeants E. G. Duchene, W. M. Weisbeck; Corp. P. C. Riester; Privates M. Wasser, A. Simon.

Battery N (Gatling), Brooklyn.—1st Sergt. F. E. Tower; Corp. G. E. Lovett; Privates T. H. Stevens, R. A. Maxon, W. J. Howell, E. L. Hubbard, J. J. Truedon.

At about 1 p. m. the detachments were assembled and line formed by Major Burton, Adjutant of the Camp. The general appearance of the command was not at all soldierly, and but one detachment—Battery K, New York City—presented a really creditable appearance, their neatly buttoned blouses, black belts and knapsacks showing in marked distinction to the loose and slouchy sacks, and semi-foul dress of the other detachments. Battery N, Brooklyn, under Sergt. Tower, were, as usual, neat and clean, but the hand sabots and overcoats loosely thrown across the arms, gave them an ungainly and untidy appearance. In fact all the detachments but that of Battery K were encumbered each man with his personal baggage, and their passage through Thirty-fourth street to the steamer looked anything but like the march of troops to a State encampment. If the State has issued knapsacks to these batteries, the Adjutant-General, who was present at the formation, should cause an inquiry to be made as to the reason why they were not worn; but if they were not issued, as stated by several officers and sergeants, the omission should be at once supplied. Over one year ago orders from General Headquarters announced the undress uniform for officers of the State as the "Army blouse," yet of the nineteen officers present in the various detachments, less than half-a-dozen were properly equipped, some wearing the old-fashioned frock coat, while others wore their full-dress frocks, with shoulder straps instead of epaulettes. The command really presented a motley appearance, and not at all pleasing to the Adjutant-General, whose love of a neat and correctly equipped soldier is proverbial. The route of march was through Thirty-fourth street to the North River, Battery E bringing up the rear with a Gatling gun, looking clean and bright, and every inch soldiers. The men embarked on the steamboat *Nelson K. Hopkins*, and were transported to Fort Hamilton. The camp is laid out in rear of the redoubt and close to the stables, the men being thus enabled without extra duty to watch the stable duty of the Regular troops, and improve thereby. Four tents are assigned each detachment, two batteries forming one street. The officers' tents are in the rear. The State has furnished two 3-inch rifles and one Gatling gun for use at the camp, while the full battery of Major Sinclair, U. S. A., will be at the disposal of the State troops for drill and instruction during the week. Two 3-inch rifle guns have been sent to Sandy Hook for the artillery practice of the command. After taking possession of the camp, Major Jones issued the following orders:

General Order No. 1.
HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY SCHOOL, N. G. S. N. Y.,
FORT HAMILTON, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1880.

I. In accordance with S. O. 137, A. G. O., the undersigned hereby assumes command of the camp.

II. The following named officers having reported for duty in compliance with orders from A. G. O., are hereby assigned to duty as follows, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly: Major Wm. B. Wetmore, 9th Infantry, as instructor

of tactics; Major Lewis Banich, 10th Infantry, surgeon; Major W. G. Burton, Department of Rifle Practice, Adjutant.

JAMES H. JONES, Major 12th Inf., comdg. Camp.
The following will be the routine of camp duty during the week: Reveille, 6 A. M.; stable immediately afterwards; drills, 8 50 A. M. and 1 25 P. M.; undress guard mounting, 3 25 P. M. There will be recitations each evening, and the Army officers at the Fort will deliver lectures on artillery duty and the art of war. Target practice will be held at Sandy Hook on the two last days. On Sunday afternoon Major Jones intends to take the detachments on a visit to Governor's Island and Fort Wadsworth, where the Army officers have kindly consented to explain the armaments of the posts to the militiamen. Both officers and men speak enthusiastically of the good effect of the school of last year, and have entered on their duties with the full intention of further profiting by the lessons and instruction of the U. S. artillery officers. As a proof of the good effect of last year's camp, we might mention that in August last Col. Steenberg's Battery F, Troy, N. Y., fired a national salute of 38 guns in the short space of 7 minutes and 30 seconds, the Fort Hamilton squad doing the work to the astonishment of several old Army officers, among whom was Capt. Shields, a Mexican veteran, who said the salute could not be fired inside of ten minutes. This squad, by the way, was the one which dismounted and mounted gun and caisson at the camp, and received the praise of the Army officers and Gen. Woodward.

LOUISIANA.—The Washington Artillery, New Orleans, is one of the very oldest militia organizations in the State of Louisiana. The Washington regiment was originally a "Legion," being composed of the three arms of the service, cavalry, artillery, and infantry, and in 1840 the Washington Artillery was the right flank company. In 1846, during the war with Mexico, the company served with Gen. Taylor, being mustered out after a three months' term. In May of the same year the full regiment, under Col. P. F. Smith, was the first regiment of volunteers in the field, the Artillery being Co. A. After discharge from this service the company maintained its organization, passing through the usual vicissitudes of the militia at the close of a great war, and steadily though slowly decreasing in numbers, so that when in 1857 Col. J. B. Walton assumed command the company roll presented but 13 effective men. From this date the company increased rapidly in numbers, drill, and discipline, and at the outbreak of the late war the Washington Artillery, then a battalion of four companies, was ready for prompt and efficient service in the field. In May, 1861, by a unanimous vote of the battalion, its services were tendered to the President of the Confederate States for the war, and on the 26th of that month the command was mustered in, and on the next day amid the greatest enthusiasm the battalion departed for Richmond. During four years the command performed full service, and from the first battle of Bull Run to the surrender at Appomattox, the history of the Washington Artillery has become part and parcel of the history of the Confederate States, its flags being displayed on over sixty well fought fields. At the close of the war the remnant of the battalion was formed into a benevolent association for the purpose of assisting disabled comrades and to erect a monument to the memory of those killed in service.

The old military leaven was, however, still actively at work, and in 1875 the Washington Artillery was reorganized as a military organization of three companies, A, B, and C, with J. B. Walton colonel and W. J. Behan major. The battalion, however, remained as an independent organization, the men being uniformed and equipped at their own expense, until December, 1879, when it was mustered into the Louisiana National Guard. In the interim Major Behan was promoted brigadier-general, Col. Walton resigned, and his successor, Col. Owen, had accepted a position on Governor Wilt's staff. In February, 1880, Major John B. Richardson was chosen colonel, and Capt. Eugene May major. Col. Richardson at once determined to place the battalion in an armory worthy of its record, and has succeeded in purchasing the Exposition Building, which, when completed, will be the finest armory in the South. The battalion will issue a limited number of first mortgage bonds, interest 5 per cent. coupons attached, payable annually. The bonds, which are for sums of \$50, \$100, and \$500, are of very appropriate design and of elegant typography. The vignette is a perfect representation of Exposition hall, fronting St. Charles street, New Orleans, with the command formed in line of battle. On its right is a miniature representation of a battery speeding headlong into action, with its single gun, six horses and men, and on the left is represented an artillery camp. Work has already been commenced on the building, and in a short time the third story will be completed. The armory will be located on the first story, occupying half its depth, and will be elegantly equipped with handsome lockers, a library, committee rooms, etc., and will be well worthy of its occupants. Though reorganized and mustered into service the object of the old association was not forgotten, and on "Washington's birth day," 22d February, 1880, a handsome monument, costing \$10,000, and on which is inscribed the battles of the Washington Artillery, and the names of its killed, was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies. We wish the command every success in its undertaking, and with such a spirit as that of Col. Richardson at the head and with the hearty support of every officer and man in the battalion the completion of the work is merely a matter of the time required to perfect both exterior and interior. The battalion now, as in 1846 and 1861, is one of the best and most reliable in the militia of the United States.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—In orders Capt. Louthion, Co. K, 7th New York, says: During 1880 to date, four men have been recruited, and thirty-two discharged. Until the roll is reduced to the legal standard (103), the authorities refuse to allow any increase, either by recruiting or taking up from dropped. Present roll 105. The average attendance at drill during the season of 1879-80, was 94% or 71% per cent. Average strength during that period 131 1-12. Following members having performed the whole duty required (during the season) are exempted from detail for the coming year: P. F. Macdonald, W. A. Oakes, A. F. Schermerhorn, S. G. Williams.

—LIEUT.-COL. F. A. SCHILLING has been detailed as a court-martial to pass upon delinquents from drills, etc., in the 8th New York. The court will convene October 11.

—MAJ.-GEN. ALEXANDER SHALES has resumed command of the 1st New York Division.

—MAJ. JOHN H. HORSEFALL, 23d New York, has tendered the resignation of his office, also Capt. Noel B. Park, Co. H—cause, expiration of term of service.

—COL. JOHN WARD, late 12th New York, read a most interesting paper on "Rhode Island's Statesmen at the period of the Stamp Act and during the early Sessions of the Continental Congress" before the New York Historical Society at its rooms, 2d avenue and 11th street, on October 5. Mr. Jacob B. Moore, the Librarian of the Historical Society, remarked that he had heard many papers read before the Society by celebrated men, and had never heard a better one. He said it was magnificently written and put together.

—BALTIMORE, Md., will celebrate its 150th anniversary during the week commencing October 11, 1880. On the 13th

there will be a parade of the State, city and visiting military, and on Tuesday, the 19th, a grand procession, with tableaux representing the principal events in the history of the city during the past 150 years.

The fight at Rochester still continues. No wonder, indeed, that the disbandment of the 54th New York is contemplated. First, the Brinker, Eddy, Begy trouble, then the Eddy-Spahn difficulty, and now a four page circular from Gen. Brinker opening the old Begy wound. No wonder the regiment has fallen off in discipline, drill and numbers. The publication of Gen. Brinker's circular is to be followed by some rich developments which are said will rather astonish the citizens of Rochester.

The 8th New York will parade at the armory, 9th avenue and 26th street, in full fatigue (white belts), canteen and haversack, on Wednesday evening, October 13, for street drill. Field and staff dismounted. A presentation will follow the dress parade.

The 13th New York (Brooklyn) has commenced active preparations for the trip to Yorktown, Va., next year, when the regiment will be the special escort to Governor Cornell. Company drills have been resumed, the attendance being most satisfactory.

The 71st New York has started in for a solid season's work, and Col. Vose means that every man in the "American Guard" shall do his duty. The examining board for non-commissioned officers is constituted as follows: Lieut.-Col. Wm. H. Chaddock, Capt. Geo. H. Thompson, Lieut. F. H. Jordan. Company commanders are directed to send all their non-commissioned officers before this board. The sergeant-major will report to the president of the board to ascertain on what evenings the non-commissioned staff will be examined. At the examination of the hospital steward, Surgeon Bryant will attend. All non-commissioned officers who fail

to pass this board will be reduced to the ranks. The colonel also intends that the staff shall be useful as well as ornamental, and announces in orders that all company drills will, in the future, be supervised, and to that end the commissioned staff will meet at once and arrange among themselves on what evenings they will attend, as at least one must be present at each company drill, and a report of the same in writing forwarded each week to headquarters.

All members of the 7th New York who have not visited Creedmoor under orders during this season, are directed to assemble at the armory in fatigue uniform, with knapsacks and overcoats rolled, and one day's rations, on Monday, October 11, at 6:45 A. M., to proceed to Creedmoor for rifle practice. Any members who may have practiced may accompany the detachment and have opportunity for practice for the marksman's decoration.

The nineteenth anniversary of the Roxbury Horse Guards, Mass. militia, will be held at their armory at Bacon's Hall on Wednesday, October 20.

The 15th N. Y. Battalion (Brooklyn) made its final parade on October 4 with six commands of but eight files, the heavy rain storm, no doubt, preventing a larger attendance. Major Wm. J. Denslow was in command, Brig.-Gen. Christensen being the reviewing officer. At the close of the review the General briefly addressed the command, feelingly referring to the orders for disbandment. He said: "It is not for me to question the wisdom of the policy of my superiors in ordering your disbandment; but I may with propriety say that I would rejoice if they were to give you a new lease of life, at least until next inspection. Whatever they decide you may rest assured of my entire sympathy—as I think you have the sympathy of all your fellow-citizens—with your efforts for improvement under discouraging circumstances." The command then made a street parade.


CAPT. MAX HOCHBERG, late of the Detroit Light Guard, has compiled a Manual of Infantry Tactics for the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the Michigan National Guard. It is a hand book for the rank and file of the militia, showing what are the rights and duties, how to obtain the former and perform the latter, thereby enabling them to seek promotion and distinction in the service. It is compiled from the Tactics, Regulations, and Customs of the Service, U. S. Army, and of the Michigan militia. In addition to the school of the squad and company, manual of arms and bayonet exercise, the customs of the service, duties in camp and garrison, guards and guard mounting, are fully explained. It is a pocket edition, and will be found of great value, not only to the militia of Michigan, but to every non-com. officer and soldier, regular or National Guard.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston celebrated the 243d annual fall field day of the organization on Monday, by a visit to Concord, N. H.

The 14th New York, Brooklyn, were exercised in the school of the Battalion at the Portland avenue armory on Tuesday, Oct. 4, Col. McLeer in command. The attendance was very light, the ten companies showing but an average of about ten files front. The Battalion was not equalized, and during the movements the rest of the summer vacation was plainly visible. A Battalion drill at the opening of the season is rather reversing the order of procedure, and no wonder that the manoeuvres were executed in poor shape. The 14th wants a thorough course of company instruction, while its officers and guides should have at least two months' black-board and theoretical drill. Battalion movements may then be understood by the command.

The attention of the Governor and Adjutant-General, S. N. Y., being called to the fact that the date selected for the joint parade, 1st and 2d Divisions, fell on Saturday, the

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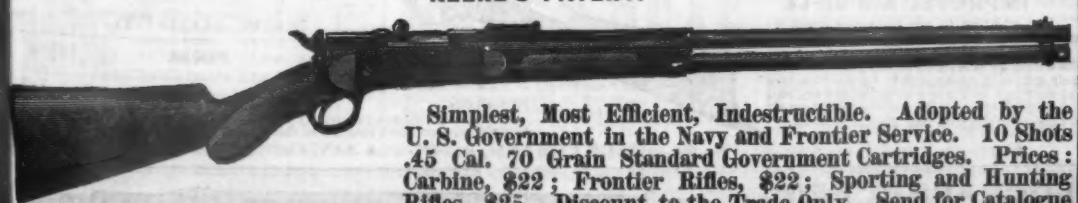
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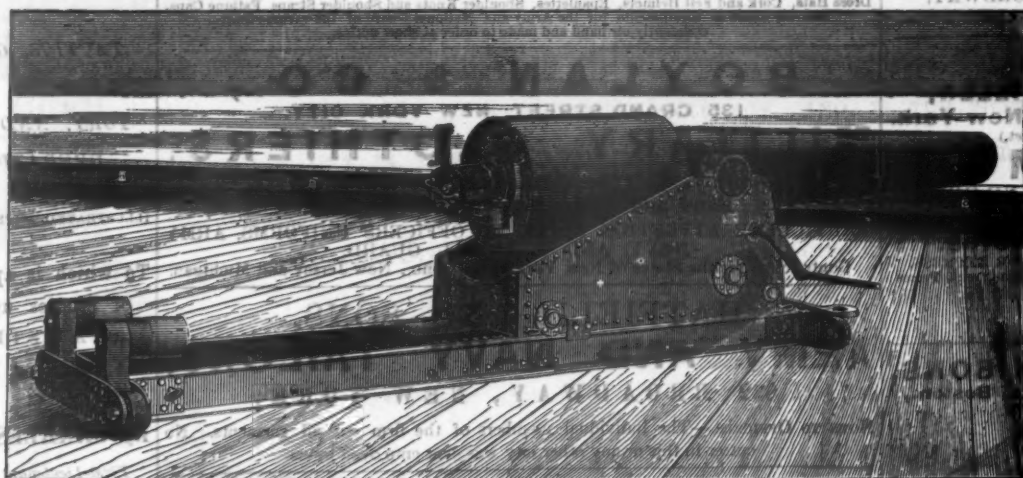
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